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# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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## The Reviews.

### THE NEW HYPNOTISM.

#### DIFFERING OPINIONS AS TO ITS USEFULNESS AND DANGERS.

IN the pages of THE LITERARY DIGEST we have from time to time given our readers the latest thought and opinion pro and con in regard to the new hypnotism, as expressed in the contemporaneous periodical literature of the day. Quite recently hypnotism as a science has been placed upon its defense by the investigations and experiments made by Dr. Ernest Hart at La Charité Hospital, L'Ecole Polytechnique, and elsewhere in Paris, and his accounts thereof given in papers in the *Nineteenth Century* and the *British Medical Journal*.\* Nor have the champions of hypnotism been at all laggard in its defense. Last week we published a comprehensive digest of a reply to Dr. Hart by Dr. C. Lloyd Tuckey, one of the earliest

\* For Dr. Hart's articles, see THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. VI., No. 18, p. 478—"Some Phases of Hypnotism Exposed"; and No. 19, p. 520—"Dangers of Hypnotism." Dr. Tuckey's reply may be found in No. 21, at p. 572.

writers on the subject, and perhaps the first physician to make use of "the new hypnotism" in his practice. This week we give a summary of Dr. Hart's most recent paper, and one of a paper by a physician holding quite different views.

#### THE POSITION OF HYPNOTISM IN THERAPEUTICS.

In a late number of the *British Medical Journal* (London) Dr. Ernest Hart continues, under the above caption, his discussions of hypnotism. He considers it proved that the hypnotic condition is a real and admitted clinical fact; that, setting aside all humbugs and fallacies, there is still the solid basis of the subjective condition of artificially induced sleep and heightened suggestibility. In reply to the question, What use can be made of the power of suggestion as a curative agent? he quotes the evidence of Dr. Luys, Dr. Charcot, Dr. Babinski, and M. Ballet, resulting from years of clinical experiment in Paris and in Nancy. Of M. Babinski's lecture at the Salpêtrière, June 23, 1891, he says:

"He opens his lecture very frankly with the statement following: 'At the Salpêtrière, without at all objecting to hypnotism as a weapon of the therapeutic arsenal, it is considered that its indications are limited, and that this mode of cure can hardly be applied with success except in hysteria. . . . In any case it may be affirmed that the greater part of the effects which have been cured by this method arise from and belong to that neurosis. . . . Hypnotism may serve in the treatment of hysterical manifestations, but it must be acknowledged that even in affections of this class hypnotic practice does not give brilliant results.' . . .

"His final conclusion . . . is that, outside of hysteria, there does not exist a single affection capable of being notably modified by hypnotism, or, at least, that the contrary is not proved, for the observations published with that object are far from being demonstrative. Of course the opposite thesis is maintained by M. Bernheim, but after the close analysis to which Dr. Babinski subjects the cases published by Dr. Bernheim in his two books on psychotherapy and suggestion, there remains very little which can be accepted as substantial.

"Besides bodily diseases, some alienist physicians have alleged that mental maladies may be cured by hypnotism. . . . M. Magellan authorizes the statement that experiments made on the treatment of insanity by hypnotism at the Bureau de l'Admission for three years have given no appreciable result, while M. Bernheim himself recognizes that the domain of mental alienation is the most rebellious to suggestion. Dr. Forel, of Zurich, says: 'Insane ideas have never been modified in any patient. Even those whom I succeeded in hypnotizing, in rendering anaesthetic amnesia, and I made realize post-hypnotic suggestions, refused to accept any suggestion opposed to their own insane ideas. I never succeeded in influencing the course of true melancholia (I do not speak of hysterical melancholia) by suggestion; at most I was able sometimes to produce sleep, and in one case to hasten convalescence.' M. Briaud, Chief Physician of the Asile de Villejuif, said: 'I have many times attempted to send to sleep the insane and delirious who presented no hysterical taint, but I was never fortunate enough to obtain any result.' If this is so in France, the results are likely to be at least as negative in Great Britain, where the population is undoubtedly much less susceptible to suggestion."

After discussing the topic of "hypnotic suggestion before the law," and dismissing it as of no authenticated value, Dr. Hart passes to the domain of surgery and obstetrics, and quotes Dr. Luys to prove that therein, since the discovery of chloroform, hypnotic suggestion has no value. In conclusion Dr. Hart says:

"To me the so-called cures by hypnotism seem to rank precisely in the same class as those of the faith-curer. . . . So far as I can see the balance is in favor of the faith-curer of the chapel and the grotto. The results at least are proportionately as numerous, and they are more rapid. Numerically there are, I incline to think, more faith-cures at Lourdes than there are 'suggestion-cures' in the Salpêtrière or the Charité. So far as hypnotism is good for anything as a curative agent, its sphere is limited by Charcot, Férey, Babinski, and all the most trustworthy medical observers of Paris, to the relief of functional disorder and symp-

toms in hysterical patients. The Nancy school put their pretensions higher; but any one who will analyze for himself, or who will study Babinski's analysis of the Nancy reputed cases of cure, will easily satisfy himself that such claims are not valid. . . . Moreover, for drunkenness it is, as far as my inquiries go, a disappointing failure.

"If a striking effect is to be produced by an apparatus destined to affect the imagination, the faith-curer of the grotto has this advantage over the *endormeur* of the platform. He does not intrude his own personality, and train his patient to subject his mental *ego* to that of his 'operator.' The 'mesmerizer' seeks to dominate his subject; he weakens the will-power, which it is desirable to strengthen. He aims at becoming the master of a slave. I do not need to emphasize further the dangers of this practice."

#### THE COMMON SENSE OF HYPNOTISM.

In an article bearing the above title, in the *New Review* (London) for March, Dr. Lloyd Storr-Best seeks to remove the mystery in which he says hypnotism to the general public seems to be wrapped, and to show that its phenomena not only harmonize with the best teaching of modern physiological psychology, but are rendered by it *a priori* probable. He admits that some hypnotic problems are not fully explainable, but says that "unsolved problems are inseparable from, and essential to, the life of any growing science." As to the hold obtained by hypnotism in therapeutics he says:

"To detail minutely its multifarious applications in modern medicine would be tedious, seeing that the mere list of those diseases in which hypnotism has been found serviceable would be wearisomely long. . . . The greatest success has been achieved in the relief of pain, and in the treatment of so-called functional neuroses, maladies whose organic concomitant has not yet been discovered, such as neuralgia, chorea, writer's cramp, etc., while more courageous practitioners have not hesitated to employ 'suggestion' in the case of genuine organic disease, and have obtained results altogether unanticipated."

As to the primary condition of hypnosis—so apparently abnormal—the writer says:

"The 'pabulum' of thought is sensation; without the constant rain of sensorial stimuli intellectual activity must come to an end. Once cut the mind adrift from all impulses from the outer world, and of necessity all volitional and psychical processes soon cease. In illustration of this fact Michael Foster adduces the case of a patient whose almost only communication with the external world was by means of one eye, he being blind of the other eye, deaf of both ears, and suffering from general anaesthesia. The moment the sound eye was closed he fell asleep. . . . The general mental activity varies in the direct ratio of its external stimulus. Again, we are only conscious of that to which we attend, attention . . . being a mental state, the spontaneous or voluntary adjustment of the mind to a particular part of its environment; and this adjustment may, as its intensity grows, become fixed, and so preclude the possibility of any but the most violent sensorial stimuli unconnected with the one group, passing the threshold of consciousness, although these unfelt stimuli may yet result in appropriate actions."

After illustrating this statement by many familiar examples, which we have not space to repeat, the writer proceeds—

"Of the myriad impulses that ceaselessly impinge upon our brain, few rise to consciousness, those only to which we spontaneously or voluntarily attend. . . . If the attention to one idea (or group of ideas) be strained to the point of fatigue, such attention may pass altogether beyond the control of the will, the whole mind may become filled with that idea, and all sensation unconnected with it pass unperceived—in other words, a 'cramp' of the attention ensues. . . .

"From the very earliest ages this phenomenon has been empirically known. Witness the Indian Fakirs and Yogis, the savage at the stake, the Christian martyrs, and the Omphalo-psychics of Mount Athos, who used to produce this spasm of the attention by the fixed contemplation of the navel, until they fell into the so-called 'ecstasy' and were completely shut off from the outer world. . . .

"Again, under normal circumstances, our memory of an event varies as to strength directly with the amount of attention we pay to it. . . . But in order to call up some past idea the mind must have some present idea which is in some way allied to the past one. . . . The mental continuity must be unbroken. Now, in the case of attention strained to its highest pitch of intensity, so that there is unconsciousness of everything but one group

of ideas, that group is totally disconnected from the normal environment, has no mental setting in that environment. One idea of the group may suggest another of the same group, but that is all. . . . Enough has been said, I think, to justify our acceptance of the following postulates:

"I. That general consciousness varies directly with external stimuli.

"II. That general consciousness varies inversely with the intensity of attention upon one idea or set of ideas.

"III. That attention may be so 'strained' as to pass beyond the control of the will and to destroy the general consciousness.

"IV. That attention upon one idea or group of ideas may be so great as to prevent that group being remembered in the normal mental condition.

For the synthesis of hypnosis let us add one other well-known and generally admitted law.

"V. That an idea tends always to generate its actuality either to sensation or action.

"What is meant by this is that the idea of an action or of a sensation tends to result in that action or sensation, and would inevitably do so were it unchecked, uninhibited by other ideas. That the nervous processes attending the real and ideal phenomenon differ only in strength. . . . Once let an idea obtain undisputed possession of the mind to the exclusion of others, and it inevitably generates its actuality. . . .

"Now let us treat the hypnosis synthetically, and attempt to develop it in an imaginary patient by the application of laws which govern all mental manifestations.

"First, we shut off as far as possible impulses from the outer world. We place the patient in a position of rest and comfort that auditory and tactile stimuli may be as small as possible, while we minimize ocular impressions by causing him to regard fixedly a single point of light or by closing the eyes. . . . Thought, whose very essence is the recognition of differences, is no longer stimulated by ever-varying environment, the consciousness is diminished in extent, and the attention ready to leap forward to the operator's words or actions. . . . We attract our patient's attention, and hold it riveted by the vivid verbal development of a mental picture of sleep. As our delineation increases in vividness and emphasis his attention becomes more and more 'cramped,' introspective criticism changes to intense conviction, as one by one suggested sensations become actual, as his limbs do become heavy and numb, his eyelids weary, and his brain drowsy and confused. . . . The more the patient is struck by the transference of suggested idea into sensation the more is his attention engrossed, and, conversely, the more concentrated his attention upon the suggested idea, the more complete and rapid the transformation of that idea into its actuality. Finally, the patient's attention passes altogether beyond the power of his will. He cannot attend to anything but the operator's words, and is consequently unconscious of everything else." . . .

The writer next considers in some detail the condition of the patient, and explains briefly the operation of *post-hypnotic* suggestions. Passing to the consideration of hypnosis from a physiological point of view, and its application in the treatment of disease, he says:

"In the first place it is patent that by means of hypnotism we can act directly upon morbid mental conditions, being able by reiterated suggestion to create or destroy any fixed idea or habit. Thus the dipsomaniac, thoroughly hypnotized and inoculated, so to speak, with the horror of intoxicants, positively loathes the sight of alcohol, and feels no longer the terrible craving which formerly overpowered his most determined resistance. . . . In incipient melancholia, the persistently recurring ideas of suicide may be 'suggested' away. . . . The hypnotist can directly 'minister to a mind diseased,' and break habits injurious to health. . . .

"In the case of the hypnotized patient we are enabled to turn the whole of the attention to any part of the body and bind it fast by creating there, through suggestion, a continuous sensation, of which the inevitable result will be an increased flow of blood through the arteries supplying that part. . . .

"In conclusion, does it not seem, in the light of these facts, that we should be able by means of hypnotic treatment to modify morbid processes, arrest structural degeneration, and awaken to more vigorous life the diseased part by improving its nutrition through an augmentation of its blood supply?"\*

\* In a note the writer tells of the treatment hypnotically for enlarged glands of the neck. "The morbid condition was chronic, and had been stationary for many years, obstinately resisting every variety of medical treatment. Cure was effected (two years ago), and I am assured by the patient that no relapse has occurred. . . . It was impossible to attribute the result to a fortuitous coincidence, for on several occasions when hypnotic treatment was interrupted for a day or two an aggravation of the condition ensued."

## POLITICAL.

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS FROM AN ECONOMIC POINT OF VIEW

LOUIS BRIDEL, PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Revue Sociale et Politique, Brussels, March.*

QUESTIONS relative to the "Rights of Women" are the order of the day, and *Feminism* gains ground from year to year in all civilized countries. The movement is manifested in different ways.

Among the forms which the movement assumes is one for the protection of women employed in factories. During the last few years laws intended for such protection have been passed by the legislative power of several States of Europe.

The measures enacted by these States consist in limiting the hours of work and forbidding work at night, as well as during a period of some weeks before and after childbirth. These are protective measures which have their good side, but are not without grave inconveniences, even for those who are the object of their care.

In this way the quantity of work which a woman is allowed to do has been effectively diminished. By these Acts, however, the women who have been affected by the law have been placed artificially in a condition of manifest inferiority in the struggle for existence. It would appear that the State owes them, as a matter of justice, a pecuniary compensation proportionate to the diminution of work they are compelled to accept. To condemn to rest, for some weeks, a woman who is about to become a mother, or who has given birth to a child, is very well. If, however, this woman is allowed to die of hunger during those weeks, it can hardly be said that the protection proposed by the law has been secured.

Moreover, protection, good or bad, is accorded to but a relatively small class of women; those who are employed in factories. As to isolated women and domestics, no one has yet taken any trouble about them. Ought not these, as a matter of consistency, to be protected by the law?

Is it admissible, for example, that under pretext of respect for the "liberty of contracts" a house-servant should be kept at work, day after day, fifteen or sixteen hours out of the twenty-four; that she should be lodged in a room sometimes unhealthy, but a few steps from comfortable apartments reserved for the family of which she is considered a part; and that, if she fall ill as a result of the life she has to lead, she may be dismissed without indemnity? There is in this an inadmissible profit-making out of human labor, which, say what you may, should not be put on a par with simple merchandise.

The situation of numerous girls in shops and as apprentices is often worse than that of domestics. Here, also, the law ought to interfere in order to reestablish an equilibrium between the two sides of the scales, into one of which the power resulting from money has thrown its sword.

If we had space to make a special study of woman's rights from an economic point of view, we should have to speak of many other things, notably, of the question of wages. On this subject let us only recall the principle: "For equal work, equal wages."

Do the actual facts correspond with this principle? Ask the many women who toil from morning to night and who, for work identical with that of man, have to be content with one-half the wages received by the latter.

It is the business of the State to set a good example, in this respect, by paying its servants and functionaries equal wages, without regard to sex, a principle which is that of equity itself.

If women cannot do as much work as men and cannot do it

as well, then, of course the principle does not apply. It is not for this reason, however, as everyone will admit, that women are not paid as much as men. It is solely because they are women. If the latter cannot stand competition with men, in such or such a career and prove decidedly inferior, then women will themselves give up the idea of taking part in such a career. They should be allowed, however, a fair chance to show what they can do, a chance which they have very rarely had. Before you can decide whether they can compete favorably with men in certain careers, you must give women the same training and preparation as men. To provide higher studies for women is well. Yet, to create and develop professional schools for women destined for trades more or less manual, and to regulate an apprenticeship which will supplement these schools, is a matter more urgent still.

## IS PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR-TRAFFIC PRACTICABLE?

G. B. WINSLOW, OF THE PROHIBITION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF KENTUCKY.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*American Journal of Politics, New York, March.*

THE article in the December (1892) number of this magazine by M. Fillmore Brown is perhaps as good an argument against the Prohibition Party as can be made. But "there are two sides to every question," and I desire to lay the other side before you.

Mr. Brown says:

"When a river captain proposes to float his steamer down an unknown river, he does not ecstatically dance about, and say 'I will float her whether there is water or not; God will float her. She will float in some way.' He knows very well that he cannot float this craft unless there is sufficient depth and width of water; so, the first inquiry he makes is as to the amount of water, the current, and the draft of his vessel."

I most certainly agree with Mr. Brown, but he makes the mistake in assuming that Prohibitionists have not made these inquiries. They have made explorations, and have found that the question has sufficient depth and width; that the political stream upon which they now ride is the proper route—the water of great depth; that the moral tide will assist in bearing them on; and that the great draft made by the liquor-traffic upon the finances of the country will help to carry them through.

A thing that is morally, politically, and financially right, is almost certain to succeed in the end.

That the Prohibition principle is morally right there can be no doubt. That it is financially right I proceed to show. Mr. Brown states that there is annually expended for liquor in this country \$900,000,000. This was a true statement three or four years ago; but this amount is increasing at the alarming rate of almost \$100,000,000 per annum. In 1891 it had increased to \$1,200,000,000. To show how Prohibitionists figure this amount, I use some statistics for the year ending June, 1891, based chiefly on the Internal Revenue Report for that year:

Total expenditure for liquors in the United States for 1891 .....	\$1,133,433,246
Spent for same purpose in 1890 .....	1,040,452,773
Increase in the traffic for one year.....	\$92,980,473

## REVENUES FROM THE TRAFFIC.

Total of revenue received from the United States and the various States in license, etc. ....	\$153,173,093
Amount for industrial, artistic, mechanical, and medicinal purposes.....	114,229,655

Total possible good derived from the liquor-traffic.	\$267,402,748
Subtract this amount from the total expenditure for liquor, and there is left.....	\$866,030,498

This last amount is what we actually waste every year by allowing the liquor-traffic to exist. Take notice that no

account has been taken of the cost to prosecute and support criminals or to support paupers caused by the traffic, or to pay the value of the 100,000 lives destroyed by it each year.

The amount of money uselessly spent for liquors in the United States would pay all the expenses of the Government, all the collections made on account of tariff, and for all property destroyed by fire, and leave the nice little sum of \$77,811,525 for "pin-money." Is it not, then, a financial question? It is almost four times greater than the great Tariff Question.

I will show that it is especially a political question.

Mr. Brown says:

"The day is past when one man or a few men, assuming to themselves a divine superiority over all other men, can say that a principle is right, and must be law."

Why men will insist that the success of Prohibition will result in a small minority ruling a large majority is a thing which I have never been able to understand. The Prohibitionists are making a plain, open fight, and the only way in which the party can obtain control of this Government is to get *more votes* than any other party. According to Mr. Brown's statement in regard to the number of votes required to pass an amendment to the Federal Constitution, it cannot be properly said that the success of the Prohibition Party would result in the minority governing the majority, for he states that it not only requires a majority in the United States but a majority in three-fourths of all the States. He says:

"Slavery was local; it was confined to a minority of the States south of Mason and Dixon's line. The liquor-traffic is not local; like the grip—it is everywhere."

The sentiment in the States where it existed was overwhelmingly in favor of it; but the United States Government said that it must cease, and it has ceased. If a local question, such as slavery, could be made a question of national politics, then why may we not make a national political question out of the liquor-traffic which exists throughout our whole country? This is one of the main elements which go to make the liquor-question a political one. The meaning of the word "political" is "affecting the whole body politic."

Mr. Brown shows that the liquor-traffic has been increasing enormously "in spite of the most wonderful condemnation and opposition." He shows that moral suasion is an absolute failure; that Local Option is worse than nothing; that a State Amendment is of practically the same value as Local Option. Admitting that he is absolutely correct, what shall we do about it?

Mr. Brown answers this question:

"Just as long as society continues to regard the drinking of intoxicating liquors as respectable, . . . I am in favor of a strong, clean excise-system, that makes the business pay into the treasury just as large a sum of money as possible, and, at the same time, controls and limits the traffic as much as possible."

The great argument generally used in favor of High License is that it makes the business respectable. The Prohibitionist answers: If the traffic has grown to such enormous proportions "in spite of the wonderful condemnation and opposition," what will become of the country if these cease?

Strange to say, the article referred to has not touched the radical idea of Prohibition—which is the suppression of the *manufacture*, as well as the sale, of liquor. I have yet to see the first case cited where a distillery or brewery has been run in full blast in a Prohibition State. A man may carry a small saloon in his pocket or his boot-leg, but a distillery or brewery is not so portable. Illicit distilleries are always in the mountain fastnesses, not in the cities or towns.

High License is like pruning a tree; Moral Suasion is like killing it by plucking off its leaves; Local Option trims off a few branches; State Amendments cut off some of the larger limbs; but dig the tree up by the roots—that kills it, and that is National Prohibition.

**Prohibition in Kansas.**—The curse and bane of frontier life is drunkenness. The literature of the mining-camp, the cross-roads, and the cattle-ranch reeks with whiskey. In every new settlement the saloon precedes the school-house and the church, is the rendezvous of ruffians, the harbor of criminals, the recruiting-station of the murderer, the gambler, the harlot, and the thief; a perpetual menace to social order, intelligence, and morality. Agitation against the evils of intemperance was contemporary with the political organization of the Territory. The founders of Topeka and Lawrence forbade the sale of intoxicating beverages within their corporate limits, and the debate continued until 1881, when a Constitutional Amendment was adopted for ever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes. This was enforced by appropriate legislation, and the validity of the Amendment and the Statutes was sustained by the Supreme Courts of the State and of the Nation. After futile and costly resistance, the dram-shop-traffic has disappeared from the State. Surreptitious sales continue, club-drinking and "joints" are not unknown, but the saloon has vanished, and the law has been better enforced than similar legislation elsewhere. In the larger towns prohibition is not so strictly observed as in the rural districts, where public opinion is more rigid; but in all localities the beneficent results are apparent in the diminution of crime, poverty, and disorder. Banned by law, the occupation is stigmatized, and becomes disreputable. If the offender avoids punishment, he does not escape contempt. Drinking being in secret, temptation is diminished, the weak are protected from their infirmities, and the young from their appetites and passions.—*John James Ingalls, in Harper's Magazine, April.*

#### FRANCE AND THE EFFECTS OF THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

BY A DANISH DIPLOMAT.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Tilskueren, Copenhagen, February.*

THE facts are these, that some of France's most prominent men have accepted bribes.

What will the effects be? In France, the unexpected always happens. Many have, therefore, long ago believed that a sudden overturning of the Government would take place. I do not think that Socialism has any prospects in France. The five million owners of large estates can prevent that and the majority of Frenchmen are too "philistine" and conservative to suffer a socialistic *régime* to last. On the other hand, I do not think the Royalists and the Right have any prospects. For the present, the Republic will stand. It is an elastic form of Government which will stand many abuses. There is a decided danger in the inroads the present Government makes upon the public life of the people. Few know what "liberty" is. Still, the people are not ready for a prince. The power will probably shift to a new Centre party, with strong leanings to the Left. Carnot will serve out his time and arrange for the new elections with a general for chief. The Right Centre will probably also develop to a strong party, somewhat like an English Conservative majority in Parliament.

It cannot be denied that the political situation at the present moment is very characteristic of France and her political system. A couple of years ago I asked Naquet, the Senator and originator of France's divorce laws, how it was possible that he could become a Boulangist. He explained France's misery by pointing to the Chambers. A few days after I visited the Chambers and understood the situation. I had seen the Chambers in 1863, during the Empire. The Duc de Morny presided in the Senate and Schneider in the legislative body. I do not say that I saw the cream of France's intelligence, but, nevertheless, the men before me had social standing. I saw the Chambers again in 1877 from the diplomat's *loge*. It was

an assembly of France's most important men. But now! Now the Chambers are largely composed of men whom Gambetta called "*ces sous-vétérinaires*," not even real veterinary doctors, but "small frys," men without any avocation or professional practice. A man named Jamais spoke, and was congratulated by his friends; but what ignorance! Decadence, and nothing but decadence, did I see. I spoke lately to a well-known French author about France's politics, and uttered my surprise over France's impotence at home and abroad, her childish relations to England and the foolish Russian Alliance. His reply was: "*Nous sommes une nation d'épiciers.*" "We are a nation of small tradesmen" (grocers). And this strikes at the root of the troubles in France. France is evidently not fit for self-government.

## FINLAND'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

E. SCHYBERGSON.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Finsk Tidskrift, Helsingfors, January.*

THE Russian and Finnish authorities differ on the subject of the basis for Finland's constitutional rights. On the one side it is maintained that Finland's union with Russia dates from the Borgo Landdag, convened in March, 1809; Alexander I. convoked this Diet, and issued a manifesto undertaking to preserve the religion, laws, and liberties of the country. On the other side, the Russians say that Finland's political relation to Russia rests upon the conquest of the country and the conclusion of peace at Frederikshamn, September, 1809, when Sweden surrendered Finland to Russia.

Lately, Professor Hermanson has reopened the discussion and taken a stand contrary to these two opinions. He does not see any treaty in the Borgo Acts; to him they do not represent treaties between Finland and Russia in the technical sense of the term. A treaty can only be concluded between two States, and the Finnish people could not conclude any treaty through the Borgo Diet for they were at that time still subject to Sweden. It was for Sweden, if for any, to conclude such a treaty. Professor Hermanson does not, however, deny the validity of the acts of the Diet. He holds that the Treaty of Peace concluded at Frederikshamn, Sept. 5th, 1809, was a treaty of international signification and that Russia can rest her claims upon it and on the strength of it refuse the interference of any other Power in Finland's affairs.

Russian authors have always endeavored to minimize the importance of the Borgo manifesto. In it the Emperor recognized Finland's form of internal government of 1772, and the "Act of Safety" of 1789, which determines the interrelationship of the ruler and the people. These Russian endeavors ought now to cease. Danielson has published a collection of Russian documents, all secret imperial instructions to Finland's Governor, dated Sept. 14, 1810, in which it is explicitly stated that it was the Emperor's will that "not only civil, but political laws (of Finland) shall be preserved." And it is international law that no monarch can recall his word or that of his predecessors.

Professor Hermanson holds that Finland is a State, yet not a sovereign State, viz., not autonomous. The difference between a State and a State not sovereign is this, that the latter, though governing itself, cannot change its Constitution without the consent of the State with which it is in union. Russia is the supreme Power, though Finland controls its own internal administration. Finland cannot claim any right to influence Russia's foreign policy or its military organization. Russia can keep an army in Finland, yet it is in no way subject to Finnish law or authority; persons connected with such an army are subject to Russian courts. But because Russian troops may be quartered in Finland, they cannot, therefore, exercise any authority over the people of the country.

Finland's union with Russia differs from that of vassal

States in this, that the Emperor of Russia is Grand Duke of Finland. Professor Hermanson argues against the term "personal union" by saying that Finland is coördinated in the union and not "personally" united. Against the idea of incorporation he maintains a "*unio realis inaequalis*."

## HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

JAMES O'MEARA.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Californian Magazine, San Francisco, April.*

THE first endeavor for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States was made in 1854, the second year of President Pierce's administration.

The project was vehemently opposed by the English residents, who were formidable in numbers and influence, and by nearly all the American merchants and others interested in whaling. The American missionaries held quite complete control of the native population, generally directing the industries of the Islands, and fixing the wages of labor. Annexation would much impair their influence, destroy their power, and reduce their revenue. Accordingly the whole missionary alliance opposed it. The British and French Consul-Generals strenuously attacked annexation, on national and general grounds.

During the years, since 1854, the conditions of Hawaii have undergone material changes. Likewise have affairs in the United States and the European Powers. California, Oregon, and the whole Pacific Coast have been more and deeply interested in the progress and prosperity of the Islands. In 1854, the total population of 80,000 was composed of 70,000 Kanakas and 10,000 foreigners, the latter were chiefly Americans and subjects of Great Britain. The native population now is less than 35,000, and the aggregate is not above 80,000 inhabitants. Since 1854, the whaling-industry has been transferred quite exclusively to San Francisco. The missionary influence has been supplanted in the interest of the local trade, the sugar-production, and greatly increased commerce.

This time, the proposition for annexation is made by the people of the Islands. Manifest destiny impels the people of the Hawaiian Islands—they simply anticipate the inevitable. The United States must possess or control the Hawaiian group and the near islands of the continent. The established doctrine of President Monroe, promulgated in 1823, is the ordination of the immediate situation. The Islands shall never become owned by, or tributary to, any nation of Europe; only the United States shall exercise such domination. Sufficient unto the day is the ripening of the fruit and the gathering thereof.

**Why the Hawaiians Favor Annexation.**—Since the United States placed sugar on the free list in 1891, the Hawaiian Islands have had no advantage in our markets over other sugar-producing countries. As a result they have experienced a severe depression in business and a sharp decline in values. Many of the plantations which had been opened have proved unprofitable, since they were forced to compete with those of the Philippine Islands. Some have been abandoned, and a multitude of laborers are now out of work. For this deplorable state of affairs the Hawaiians naturally sought a remedy. They had once gained admission within the wall of Protection which the United States builds about itself. But now the part of the wall which protects sugar has been thrown down. Instead of protection, the United States now gives a bounty to its sugar-producers. Again, the Hawaiians seek for themselves the privilege possessed by the sugar-producers of the United States: *they want to be annexed, so that they can draw the sugar-bounty.* It may be that we ought to annex the Hawaiian Islands for political or diplomatic reasons. But let us first count the cost.—*Frederic R. Clow, in Journal of Political Economy, March.*

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

## THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

MASTER-WORKMAN T. V. POWDERLY.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Chautauquan, Meadville (Pa.), April.*

PRIOR to the Civil War but little friction occurred between the employer and the employé in the United States. Hand-labor was the chief factor in production, and in its operation employer and employed often struggled on side by side. That condition of affairs, no doubt, gave rise to the impression that "the interests of capital and labor were identical." The employer understood the feelings and aspirations of "his men," for he mingled with them, and was not prevented by a false pride, or the fear of being ostracized by society, from placing himself upon the same level with them in arranging the details of workshop-discipline. The workman, on the other hand, knowing more of his employer's difficulties than he does to-day was willing to coöperate to render the approaches to prosperity easier for the man for whom he worked.

The ending of the Civil War changed the whole conditions of industry in the United States. Hand-labor began to disappear, and the machine began to usurp the place of the man. Skill in the workman moved backward, for swift-moving belts and wheels, and corporations of immense proportions, took the place of the old-time employer. In those days and down to 1876, the trade-union was the only form of organization among working men, and only skilled mechanics belonged to it. There was nothing broad or liberal in its spirit; the only things the trades-unionist strove for were more pay and shorter hours.

Labor is now organized in many different associations in the United States. That a bond of sympathy exists between them all is true, but the greater part of the industrialists of the Nation look beyond the trade-union for relief from the system which makes it impossible for the trade-unionist permanently to improve his condition by increasing his wages or shortening his hours of labor. In the United States the workman pays one-third more of his earnings for rent than the workman of Europe, but the causes which produce this result are never inquired into by the trade-unions. If wages are increased ten percent, an increase of ten percent, in house-rent immediately follows, and so, too, in the price of provisions. The cost of living keeps even pace with increase of wages.

The interests of labor and capital are in no way identical under the present system; they are identical only in respect that each is trying to make the most money possible at the expense of the other. The trade-union will never solve the labor question.

Many years ago the progressive members of the trade-unions realized this fact, and organized the institution of the Knights of Labor. Coöperation is the basis of the organization. The efforts to give effect to the system have been attended with many disappointments, and to-day the settled conviction among the members is that distributive coöperation can never be successful so long as the avenues of transportation—the railroads—are in the hands of private individuals or corporations. All efforts in this direction have been unsuccessful, first for lack of business training, and, secondly, by reason of the opposition of great combinations of capital which crushed every effort at competition.

Prison contract-labor is objected to by working-men, not that they would have the convict remain in idleness, but by reason of the unfair advantage which the contractor obtains over rivals and over honest labor. If the system were changed so that a fair price will be paid for the labor of the convict, and all earnings above the cost of maintenance turned over to his family, or set aside for him when liberated, there would be fewer criminals and more reformed convicts than at present.

The price paid for the labor of women is lower, in many instances by half, than that paid to men; and with machinery so delicately arranged that the fingers of woman can manage it with ease, the necessity for strength is daily disappearing. The cheapest and most skillful labor is sought for, and, of course, woman-labor is vastly on the increase. The Knights of Labor demanded "equal pay for equal work" until the convention of 1890, when they changed the demand to read, "equal rights for both sexes." This not only contemplates the right to vote, but all other rights now enjoyed by men.

The membership of the Knights of Labor is two hundred and fifty thousand. Their motto, "That is the most perfect government in which an injury to one is the concern of all," has a meaning which extends far beyond the limits of the organization. The organization excludes from its ranks all lawyers, bankers, liquor-makers or sellers, gamblers, and professional politicians, but admits all who follow useful callings in life.

The Farmers' Alliance, with a membership of about fifteen hundred thousand in the various branches, works upon a platform which is almost identical with that of the Knights of Labor. In the declaration in favor of land-taxation, the Farmers' Alliance is not so radical as the Knights of Labor, but as the members of the various industrial organizations mingle with each other, they will understand that their interests are identical; but to make the connection between the urban and agricultural workmen perfect, the railroads and telegraph-lines must be owned by, and operated in the interest of, all the people. The various organizations of railway men number two hundred thousand.

The era of strikes is passing away, and the organized working-men are inquiring into the causes of industrial depression for the purpose of applying the remedy to the root of the evil.

## MOLOCH IN ENGLAND.

*Westminster Review, London, March.*

MOLoch in North Africa and along the shores of the Mediterranean was the representative of a cult that produced much that was noble, much that appealed to the finer instincts of our nature.

Moloch in England has nothing of his former nature, except, indeed, his cruelty; and his rites, as performed here, are devoid of tone and color. Our Moloch is associated essentially with the worst side of our nature; unconnected with anything of the aesthetic or beautiful, his cult embraces all that is most low and commonplace. His attributes are murder, deception, and sordid greed. He continually exacts his percentage of child-life, as his detestable presence fills the land, while, strange to say, his real power and nature are by most of us unrecognized and unknown. In short, throughout the country of cathedrals and churches, with a highly-paid hierarchy represented in the Legislature, in a land of Bible-teaching and Sunday-schools, amongst a thoughtful, prayer-loving people, or who, at all events, claim to be such, where life and property are supposed to be fenced round with the most elaborate safeguards, it is nevertheless a certain fact that Moloch stalks almost unchecked.

A fertile cause of infant mortality, and of long-protracted suffering, is due to the system known as baby-farming, the sufferers being unwanted children, those of poor parents, but perhaps oftenest those who are illegitimate. Two parties appear distinctly as criminals in the above system, the procurer, who advertises for children "for adoption," and who appears to get from £5 to £200 with each child, and the baby-farmer, to whom they are passed on for a smaller sum, or with a stipulation for weekly payments, with a clear understanding on both sides that the children will not last long.

There are subjects so intrinsically repulsive, that one would like to draw a veil over them. The details of baby-

farming are something ghastly, but it is necessary to arouse the public conscience to insure the call for vigorous action which the existing condition of things demands.

The following description of the shambles to which one baby-procuer had conveyed five of her victims is taken from the report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and is highly suggestive :

" It was the back room of a tumble-down laborer's cottage, scarcely fit for a coal-place and about twelve feet square. Crouching and sprawling on the floor, in their own excrement, were two children; two were tied in rickety chairs; one lay in a rotten bassinet. The stench of the room was so abominable that a grown man vomited when he opened the door. Though three children were each nearly two years old, not one of them could walk, only one could stand up by the aid of a chair. In bitter March there was no fire. Two children had a band of flannel round their loins, one had a small shawl on, the rest had only thin, filthy cotton frocks. All were yellow, feverish, and reduced to skin and bone. None of them cried; they were too weak. One had bronchitis, one had curvature of the spine, and the rest rickets: all from their treatment. There was not a scrap of children's food in the house. In a bedroom above was a mattress, soaked and sodden with filth, to which they were carried at night with two old coats for covering. All the children's clothes in the place were the handfuls of rags they wore. And a man and his wife sat watching them die of filth and famine, so making their living. It was their trade. These five weary creatures were all removed into restorative care, all injured for years, some for life. Two never recovered and died in hospital."

This is by no means an exceptional case. Sometimes the procurer dispenses with the receiver, and passes on the children to death herself.

Quite unconnected with baby-farming, but showing precisely the same results as regards child-suffering and mortality, are two systems known as child-insurance and burial-clubs. To most of our readers it may seem strange, to many, incredible, that English fathers and mothers could, after insuring their children's lives, deliberately arrange for their deaths in order to secure a petty sum of money. Few, however, amongst the educated have any real idea of the lengths to which the uneducated of feeble moral nature in the ranks of poverty will often go for the sake of gaining the sum of five or six pounds. When beer, tobacco, gambling, and idleness can be had in exchange for a child's life, the child is often sacrificed.

In the same way burial-clubs, in themselves a special form of insurance which enables the very poor to secure a profit of two or three pounds on each child buried, are a great temptation to arrange for its death. In 1891-92 the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children dealt with 3,809 cases of children insured at an average rate of a little below five pounds. Again, according to the Registrar-General's statistics, infant mortality is found to be lowest where this system of child insurance has not been introduced, but where the system is most common, infant mortality is highest, and increases with the spread of the system. It is painfully apparent, on the evidence which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has brought to light, that persons of the lower classes, living in grinding poverty, uneducated, often callous, vicious, and having natures formed by the most sordid circumstances of life, should not be placed in the position of having a beneficial interest in the death of children of whom they have the custody.

#### WOMEN AND CREMATION.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*Die Flamme, Berlin, March.*

**I**N the past few decades, during which women have been accorded an active participation in public affairs, there has been an unparalleled measure of social reform, due in great part to their agency. It is now clearly recognized that woman has functions outside her domestic sphere, that she represents the family in all social matters, and stands in all respects on an equal footing with man. This equality of posi-

tion, while it confers rights on women, equally imposes duties on them, a conclusion to which they have given full recognition. But prompt and energetic as has been their participation in general measures of social reform, they have altogether withheld their support from a reform which is engaging man's most anxious attention—namely, that of cremation.

A reformation in the matter of the disposal of the dead in harmony with the spirit of the age, has been pushed forward by men with an energy which has compelled the officials of all civilized countries to devote their serious attention to it. The cholera epidemic was, and is, occasion for renewed efforts, all tending to the localization of the disease; but all such measures are inadequate. The consensus of medical opinion calls for the burning of the diseased body, as the only means of eradicating the infection.

The efforts of the supporters of cremation are based on the recognition of this principle; but these efforts are thwarted not so much by religion, although this is still hostile to a certain extent, as by the repugnance of the great majority of womankind who do not find cremation as conformable to their ideals as the prevailing fashion of burial. We are here confronted by a sentiment based on absolutely false ideas, whether the matter be regarded from the point of view of religion, or of regard for the dead. This sentiment has been already, and frequently, combated in these columns, and that, too, by women who had themselves experienced the same repugnance, but who had overcome it by an impartial weighing of the arguments and a realization of the dangers to the living, of which burial is so prolific a cause, and of which we have so many instructive examples.

This circle of enlightened women is naturally a contracted one, and will continue contracted until woman shall be made a participant in all other efforts for the welfare of the race, and thus brought to a realization of her proper duty in respect of all such problems.

When women shall be brought by an intelligent review of the subject to lend the proposed reform their earnest support, the opposition of the Church, which is a mistaken and baseless one, will melt away like snow in summer. This is the direction in which the battle of cremation *versus* burial has to be fought out. Let us, then, direct our efforts into this channel, assured that in winning over the more thoughtful and best of womankind, the victory will be won.

**Crime, Sentence, and Suspense.**—A correspondent discusses in some detail one particular point in the history of retribution. He objects, and with reason, to the frequently long duration of suspense in which many a prisoner who is aware that efforts are being made to obtain a mitigation of the death-penalty is allowed to remain until almost the hour appointed for his execution. He would have the public, the medical profession, and especially those in authority, realize what is implied in an interval of two or three weeks thus passed in mingled hope and fear, its numbing influence on any movement towards confession or on any process of self-preparation for the final change, which excludes all earthly interests. How much more merciful it would be, he says, if the final Yea or Nay of Her Majesty's representative were communicated to the doomed offender at an early date after his conviction by the jury. No words of ours are needful to commend the justice of these observations. We trust that they will not be overlooked by those with whom rests the power to give them practical effect. We may here, however, be allowed to question whether petitions for the mitigation of sentences do not sometimes themselves constitute an avoidable difficulty in arriving at that early decision which in this matter is so desirable. Most people can recall the memory of cases in which the petitions prepared were clearly certain of rejection, and the fate of such may serve as a needed check upon the impulses of a false public sentiment.—*Lancet, London, March 11.*

**Murders and Gambling.**—We have a scrap-book in our office that contains a partial record of gambling, as furnished by the daily press. This record shows only a tithe of the real results, but these facts are appalling. The following is a synopsis from this record of crimes arising from gambling during 1890. One hundred and twenty-eight persons were either shot or stabbed over gambling-games. Four were stabbed and five shot at poker. Twelve stabbed and twenty-four shot over the game of craps. Twenty-eight were stabbed and fifty-five were shot over the gambling-table, or as the direct result thereof. Besides these, six attempted suicide, twenty-four committed suicide, and sixty persons were murdered in cold blood, while two were driven insane. Sixty-eight youths and persons have been ruined by pool-gambling and betting upon horse-racing. Among the crimes committed to get money to gamble with are two burglaries, eighteen forgeries, and eighty-five embezzlements, while thirty-two persons holding positions of trust in banks and other places of mercantile life, absconded. The enormous sum of \$2,898,372 is shown by this same record as the proceeds of these embezzlements and defalcations. To those crimes must be added the long list of thefts, robberies, embezzlements, larcenies, and defalcations which are never known except to immediate friends, or persons especially interested.—*Anthony Comstock, in Our Day, March.*

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

### NEW CANONS OF LITERARY CRITICISM.

DOCTOR MAX NORDAU, Parisian correspondent of the *Gazette de Voss*, author of a well-known work, entitled, "*Mensonges conventionnels de la civilisation*" (Conventional Lies of Civilization), and of another book less known, "*Paris ou le vrai pays des milliards*," has just published the first volume of a new work,\* which is analyzed in the *Revue Bleue* of Paris, for March 4.

The volume is dedicated to Doctor Cesare Lombroso, expositions of whose theories have frequently appeared in these columns, and whose pupil Nordau modestly declares he is. In every page he invokes the authority of the Italian professor as well as of the French alienists whom Dr. Lombroso praises or who praise him. The particular ingenuity of M. Nordau consists in applying the theories of Lombroso to the study of contemporary manners, of literary manners in particular, and especially as they are found in France. The book, in fact appears as a history of contemporaneous French literature, considered from the point of view of different forms of mental alienation and degeneracy, of which that literature is the expression. The author's method is thus described :

"Most critics search for the literary, moral, or philosophical value of writers who are criticised. M. Nordau's sole endeavor is to find out under what particular type of disordered intelligence these writers must be classed. He has striven to connect with each of the authors about whom he writes one or two observations of alienists on cases of aberration of mind of the same kind which have been observed in clinics. Instead of comparing, as critics too often do, such or such a writer with such or such another, M. Nordau compares them with Eugene X., seventeen years old, attacked with megalomania, or with Alphonse Y., seized with religious madness, both under treatment in a lunatic hospital."

All of this first volume is devoted to contemporary writers, whom Nordau terms *mystics*. This word, however, says the *Revue Bleue*, he employs in a very broad sense; for every writer who gives evidence, however slight, of a religious belief is immediately classed as a *mystic*, and naturally is a man mentally deranged, degenerate, and the like, all these being expressions which, according to Nordau, are implied in the term *mystic*.

"No one before this author has so frankly declared religion and

\* *Entartung*, Vol. I., Berlin.

the religious spirit to be the most contemptible forms of dementia. Moreover, to the *mystics* belong, according to Nordau, all those poets who give evidence of a too violent or a too delicate sensibility, which is as much as to say, all the poets whomsoever. No one will be astonished, then, to find classified under the general title of *mystics* the English pre-Raphaelites, Edouard Rod, Paul Desjardins, M. Verlaine, Count Tolstof, and Richard Wagner. All of these gentlemen are simply assigned to that division of *mystics* to which they are supposed to belong, each of them being coupled more or less with an inmate of a lunatic hospital, suffering from the same variety of mystic delirium. For all the writers whose works or whose genius M. Nordau examines in his book he has found a general name. He calls them all *graphomaniacs*."

It is pointed out by the *Revue* that the book may have a bad effect on nervous people who read it. Such persons, in fact, are not unlikely to imagine that they have a malady like some one of those described, and fear that they are in a condition of mental alienation or degeneracy without knowing it, especially if they observe in themselves "constantly changing impressions, or religious sentiments, or moral prejudices, or even simply *graphomania*, that is to say, a fondness for writing." To persons who may be thus affected by the book the *Revue* offers some soothing considerations:

"Such persons may be comforted by reflecting that, if Tolstoi, Wagner, and so many others are out of their mind, being out of one's mind is not such a terrible thing after all, and that even if all the world is mad, madness need not frighten any one. There may be an inclination also, on the part of these nervous readers, to inquire under what special head of mania M. Nordau must be put, quite apart from his *graphomania*, which is amply proved on the title-page of his book, by an imposing list of works he has previously produced. If these nervous readers consider deeply, they will perceive, we think, that M. Nordau is suffering from a form of mental derangement, well recognized by most alienists, a form sometimes dangerous, since it consists in thinking that every one except one's self is mad, and in wanting to put all mankind in cells. This is a species of alienation with which Mr. Nordau is plainly afflicted and without dwelling on his *graphomania*, or expressing any opinion about his character, we do not think he has mentioned a living writer, whom it would be more prudent to keep in seclusion."

Although the remarks of the *Revue* appear to be partly the result of irritation at Nordau's confining himself entirely to French authors as illustrations of his theory, there seems to be a disposition on the part of contemporary writers to seek an explanation of the extravagant utterance of some writers in their mental derangement, as shown by a disordered life. An example of this disposition seems to be found in the *Nineteenth Century*, for March, in a paper by Leopold Katscher, on the French poet

ALFRED DE MUSSET.

There is nothing to indicate that Mr. Katscher is acquainted with Dr. Lombroso's theories or that he has formulated any general theory of his own. He undertakes only to account for the characteristics of the poet's works:

"His writings have an elective affinity with his life. His life was desolate and forlorn, a concatenation of anguish and despair; for this reason he is, as Honegger has somewhere remarked, 'the genius of despair,' or, as Gottschalk calls him, 'the poet of lost and abandoned souls.' That the tones which he found for the expression of such states of feelings are wonderful must be admitted, even by those who condemn them altogether as a literary phenomena. He is for the French what Byron was for the English, Heine for the Germans, Poe for the Americans, and Leopardi for the Italians. He resembles all these; but with all this, he possesses many qualities which distinguish him, or we may rather say his poetical genius, from that of his prototypes."

Evidence of alienation of mind Mr. Katscher finds in anecdotes related in the biography of de Musset by his brother, who was passionately fond of Alfred and never would have admitted for a moment that the poet was out of his mind. One of these anecdotes relates to a time when Alfred was still a boy.

"One day he broke a mirror, cut some new curtains, and pasted a map of Europe all over with wafers, without ever being punished. He made no promise that he would behave better in the future, but 'seemed astounded at the accidents.' This was quite suf-

ficient to insure him immunity from all chastisement. He would scarcely allow any one to speak to him, and his brother was obliged to have recourse to a little banter in order to teach him a lesson. He would say, for instance: 'The mirror is broken, let us think no more about it; but try at least not to cut the curtains into ribands, and don't paste the Mediterranean over with wafers.'

It would seem that de Musset's family, as Mr. Katscher points out, regarded this freak of his as something more than the willfulness of a spoiled child, and rather as a sign of the boy's mind being unbalanced, and that, therefore, he was not wholly responsible for what he had done. Nor did he outgrow this mental unsoundness, Mr. Katscher tells us. When Alfred was seventeen years of age, and had successfully passed his examination at the college of Henry the Fourth, he wrote thus to his schoolfellow, Paul Foucher, subsequently the brother-in-law of Victor Hugo:

"I am sad and oppressed with weariness. . . . I have not even the heart to work. What shall I do? I don't want to write, unless I could be a Shakespeare or a Schiller. For this reason I do nothing. I feel that for impassioned men it must be the greatest misery to be without passions. I would barter my life for two centimes if only one were not obliged to die to get rid of life. If I were at present in Paris I would drown in punch and beer every serious and respectable emotion there is left within me. That would indeed be a relief. They give opium to a dying man in order to lull him to sleep, although it is known that sleep will kill him. I would fain do the same with my soul."

At first, Mr. Katscher remarks:

"These fearful words were words, and nothing else; but later the writer of them 'transformed them into a reality, with this difference, that he was not satisfied with beer and punch, but strove to drown his cares in absinthe.'

Unsoundness of mind Mr. Katscher finds in the first books de Musset published. In 1829, when he was in his nineteenth year, appeared his earliest production, a small volume of poems, which bore the title of *Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie*.

"The four largest *contes* in verse bear the titles, *Chestnuts out of the fire*, *Mardonche*, *Don Paez*, and *Portia*, and treat of love-adventures and adultery. The subjects are handled poetically, no doubt, but for all that dangerously. The imagination of the youthful poet revels in voluptuous and fearfully tragical pictures, destitute of any ethical background, which produce a feeling of sadness when we think of his youth.

"The second collection of poems, which he published two years later, were not received by the public with the same favor as the first. These *Poesies diverses* were more matured and tasteful as to form, and less exuberantly treated; nevertheless, on the whole, they were much in the same spirit as the previous ones. Some of the smaller ones utter the plain, unvarnished, and attractive language of ardent feeling; others give the most charming expression to the frivolity of an inconstant love; in others, and especially in *Les Vœux Stériles*, the hopeless *blasé* state of mind predominant in the poet is strongly marked."

In 1833, when de Musset was in his twenty-third year, appeared "Rolla," which Mr. Katscher regards as the characteristic emanation of the author's unsound mind. The poem is "neither more or less than a concatenation of wild, fantastic pictures." The life of Rolla, the hero of the poem, is "one continued suicide. For three years he lives upon his means and then resolves to shoot himself." One of the ways in which Musset's unsoundness revealed itself was his excessive egotism. "In his poems, as also in his dramas and stories, his own person is always the central figure." For this reason he is no proper dramatist, "because he allows his mind to wander away too far from the subject, goes too much astray into undramatical details, and is unable to concentrate his attention on the elements necessary for the production of a drama." Musset's disordered mind led to a disordered life, says Mr. Katscher. The poet's death was the result of his vices, against the effects of which he had been warned by physicians. The mentally diseased condition of the man is summed up by Mr. Katscher, in mentioning that Musset's brother regrets that a marriage project Alfred had in view came to nothing.

"We should rather think that no man was ever so little adapted

for matrimony as Alfred, with his unceasing irascibility, his continually excited nerves, his seething blood, and his over-irritated, hypersensitive judgment and imagination. His restless mind was incompatible with enduring happiness. With him, everything must be associated with storm and tempest. Marriage would not have given him the peace of mind of which he stood in need. Repose was contrary to his nature, and his wife—if she sincerely loved him—would most likely soon have died of a broken heart."

#### EXAMINATIONS.

PROFESSOR JOHN KENNEDY, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,  
BATAVIA, N. Y.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Educational Gazette, Rochester, March.*

THIS is an age of examinations. The primary child finds an examination awaiting him at the end of his first grade or even at intervals during the grade. He then runs the gauntlet of examinations to the end of his college-course. Would he then enter a professional school he must do so through the ordeal of an examination; and an examination determines his status on emerging therefrom. Nor is that all; the examiner still awaits him at the threshold of the civil service and the various professions. Having been vouched for by so many inquisitors he is at last permitted to exercise his attainments in some chosen sphere.

The motives actuating all this examining seem to be: (1) to enforce the performance of work assigned; (2) to determine the quality of the teaching; (3) to suggest wholesome lines of effort; and (4) to determine the status of the pupil or of the candidate for preferment. In justification of the first motive it is held that the average teacher would relax his efforts unless followed by the pressure of examinations. The validity of the remaining motives will not be questioned. The general purpose back of our multitudinous examinations is to stimulate educational activity and to promote richer educational results. That they do stimulate activity will not be doubted; that they promote educational results is vigorously mooted.

It is held by many observers that the effect of stated and frequent examinations is to promote cram, to eliminate from the efforts put forth every motive but the single one of passing the forthcoming examination. Cram is an unmitigated evil. It begets bad mental habits, it is the reverse of sound discipline and unfit its subject for severe application. It is therefore uneducating instead of educating; it wrenches some of the faculties with overstrain, while leaving others to wither from disuse; it tends to create confusion of ideas and to enfeeble both mind and body.

That examinations do promote cram the writer is prepared to assert. He has witnessed the forcing process, and has noted its tendencies. He has known intelligent and zealous teachers who were capable of educating the children, but who were prevented by the demands of a series of examinations. Their standing would be determined by those examinations alone, and unless they forced the children through them, they would be dropped, to be succeeded by others who would force the children even more remorselessly.

The tendency to cram for examinations is so general that not a few observers regard it as universal. As high an authority as Max Müller has almost committed himself to this view. Forty years ago he labored to promote civil-service examinations. After forty years of experiment, though not prepared to give up examinations, he is compelled to confess his sore disappointment. He says that the civil-service examinations have transformed all the schools in the Kingdom, even including the great universities, from institutions of learning and culture into instruments of cram.

But the fact that examinations promote cram is not evidence that they must necessarily do so. We do not believe that examinations will have to go, but we do believe that they will have to be reformed; an arbitrary line of question will have to give way to a rational system of tests. The present tendency

may be greatly reduced, if not entirely removed, by having school examinations emanate from three sources, instead of from one only. The superintendent's examination is necessary, mainly for its suggestiveness, though serving also to inform him where special effort is required. The teacher's examination is necessary to his own vindication and that of his pupils. He alone knows exactly what they have tried to do, and just what they have accomplished. Their failure on the superintendent's lines would indeed be mortifying; but it would not be ruin if the teacher could still show that they had learned many things, and learned them well. The superintendent's examination would lead the teacher to conform his work to a general line; but his own examination would remove the necessity of making his conformity slavish. If the superintendent is a wise man, he endeavors to find out whether the pupils know what they ought to know; but if unwise, he will endeavor to find out whether the pupils know what *he* knows. The objection to making the teacher the sole examiner, is that he can make a very deceptive appearance of knowledge and progress without any basis of sound culture. The children might seem intelligent and scholarly simply because they possessed good memories. But another factor is needed to secure the proper and complete stimulus of an examination. The lay public, those who are waiting to use the boys and girls, should have a voice in every examination.

But whether the parties to an examination be one or three, there are principles of questioning to be observed if intelligence is to be stimulated rather than repressed. It is easy to find out what one does *not* know; but that does not prove that he knows nothing. A pedantic questioner could frame ten questions in geography which a Humboldt could not answer. Should Humboldt therefore be accounted totally ignorant of geography? There are questions that give the candidate a chance to show that he has been well taught, that he is well-read, that he has carried on investigation and research. These beneficent questions are called *constructive*, because they enable the examined to marshal and send forth his own mental possessions. Such a question begins: "Tell what you know of—"; "Give an account of—"; "Describe—"; "Give examples of—," etc. Such questions offer no incentive to cram, as they cannot be met by cram effort. How different these from the questions, specific and definite, which appeal largely to arbitrary memory! The latter begin: "What—?" "Where—?" "Who—?" etc. A good examination is an opportunity for the examined.

#### EXAMINATIONS FROM A PEDAGOGIC POINT OF VIEW.

C. V. LANGLOIS.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Revue Pedagogique, Paris, January.*

**I**T is the fashion nowadays to belittle examinations and decry the "Chinese" system, which prevails increasingly in contemporary societies, of barring entrance to a large number of careers by examinations. Certain radical reformers wish that "no one had the right to interrogate anybody," and think that if their wishes were realized, the world would go on a great deal better. It is, then, not useless to point out some commonplace truths, which the love of paradox and legitimate indignation aroused by crying abuses, have sometimes caused to be forgotten. Examinations justly play a considerable part in the organization of instruction and in society. On the one hand, they are the means, imperfect doubtless, but in many cases the best means of selection. On the other hand, the programmes of examination determine the studies and exercise on them a decisive influence, which may perhaps be very salutary.

The objections of the adversaries of examinations can, I think, be ranged under three heads.

First, they deny that an examination is a good process of selection. Do we not see, they say, boldness and cheating succeed in examinations where knowledge and conscientious-

ness fail? In answer to this objection it is necessary to make a distinction between those studies which develop the faculty of doing something which the student could not do before: to translate a page of Latin, of German, of Sanscrit; to speak a foreign language; to decipher ancient manuscripts; to resolve a problem; to diagnose a malady; to perform a surgical operation; and the studies which do not develop in the cleverest students any new power of a material order: history, philosophy, literature. Certainly, these last, which enrich and fortify the intellect, are in no wise inferior to the former; but from a pedagogic point of view they are much less suited to the purposes and objects of an examination. Nothing is simpler than to ascertain if a candidate has acquired the faculty of writing correctly in German, of deciphering a manuscript, of cutting off a leg, of preparing a potion according to the rules of art. With history, philosophy, and literature, it is quite different. For these the candidate can "cram," and pass a good examination, while actually knowing very little about the subjects on which he is examined. The first objection to which I have alluded, therefore, will be completely overcome, by multiplying technical proofs in examinations and excluding literary, or pseudo-literary, proofs as much as possible. In that way the element of chance in examination, if not entirely eliminated, will be very much diminished.

The second objection is that examinations are stimulants. These have a bad reputation, by reason of the abuse some persons make of them. That, however, does not prevent stimulants being useful in pharmacy and even in hygiene. It may be admitted that there are people who, under the stimulus of examination, perform prodigies of work, and who immediately thereafter fall into a state of chronic torpor. These cases are compared to cases of delirium tremens. Yet, they are no more arguments against the system of examinations than delirium tremens is an argument against the use of alcohol. Examinations are stimulants, but, with rare exceptions they are healthy stimulants. They stir up those who would not work without them, that is to say, much the larger number of students. It is noble, no doubt, to work for the pleasure of working. But very few in this world are those who so work.

The third objection is that the programme of examinations they will have to undergo controls absolutely the studies of the large majority of young people. If the programme is well made it is an efficacious instrument of instruction. If it is badly made, there is nothing more injurious to the youthful mind. The obvious and true answer to that objection is that it is neither impossible nor even very difficult to prepare good programmes of study. No doubt, in France, the taste for systemization and uniformity has caused the preparation of programmes of studies, too vast in extent, and all of which are obligatory. A programme of study is the better for being supple; for containing a minimum of obligatory studies, and a considerable number of elective studies. In this respect, however, things are improving in France. Formerly, the programmes of studies were prepared in the offices of the Minister of Public Instruction. At present, this grave responsibility has been transferred to abler hands, to committees, to councils, the members of which are chosen by their peers.

#### DID SHAKESPEARE WRITE BACON'S WORKS?

ARTHUR DUDLEY VINTON.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Worthington's Magazine, Hartford, April.*

**W**HAT is now known as the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy has been productive of a great mass of literature; but the gist of all that has been published and the arguments that have been adduced show nothing except the probability of the one-man authorship of the Plays, the Essays, and the Philosophies. Whether this man was William Shakespeare or Francis Bacon, is the question; and to determine this is the design of this essay.

In 1585, when Shakespeare came to London, literature was the handmaiden of the stage; to associate with writers was to

meet actors, and to associate with actors was to meet authors. Shakespeare at once sought employment at the theatre; and launched a train of events that would bring him to the notice of literary men. He worked hard—acted, wrote, helped others to write. It is important to consider who were the men of this period to whom Shakespeare was capable of being useful. It is a very simple matter to name them, for we know that Shakespeare was under the patronage of Essex, Southampton, and Bacon. Bacon was the protégé of Essex, and Shakespeare was the protégé of Bacon.

The proof that Shakespeare's pen was employed by distinguished personages is not left to inference. We have the positive testimony of his contemporaries in 1592, as to what he had done and what he was then doing.

We know from Bacon's own admission that he was accustomed to rely upon others to prepare the works which he had published under his own name. When he had been banished to Gorhambury he desires to get back to London, where, he says, "I could have help at hand for my writings and studies"; and, again, he writes: "My labors are now most to have those works I had formerly published well translated into Latin by the help of some good pens." We know that Ben Jonson was one of these "good pens," and we have every reason to believe that Shakespeare was one of these "helps," for we can trace throughout nearly all of Bacon's works the thought, style, and diction of the great poet. In the events of Bacon's own life there are certain proofs that William Shakespeare was furnishing manuscript to him.

Impartially considered, all the facts are utterly at variance with the theory that the works known as Bacon's were really the products of the brain of Francis Bacon. If we contrast the characters of Shakespeare and Bacon, we will find that the evidence is wholly in favor of Shakespeare as the author.

Francis Bacon was the most finished scoundrel of his age, addicted to every vice that afflicted humanity at that period. Pope called him "the meanest of mankind." Sir John Herschell said of him: "His own actual contributions to the stock of physical truths were small, and his ideas of peculiar points strongly tintured with mistakes and errors." The most eminent scholars of Germany and France have said "Bacon was a vain and shallow pretender, without a spark of genius, an ignoramus, a charlatan, a humbug, a quack." A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit, nor can a mind as mean and vile as Bacon's be capable of the authorship of the *Essays* and the *Novum Organum*. But William Shakespeare, whom all his contemporaries, with the exception of Robert Greene, united in praising for his gentleness, courtesy, and ability, is exactly the kind of a man we should suppose to be the author of the Baconian theories, the Essays, and the Philosophies.

Where are the missing books of the "*Great Instauration*"? We have but the mere fragment and outline of a work; with a promise of a completed whole. Why was not this promise kept? Rawley, Bacon's chaplain, tells us that Bacon had the incomplete manuscript for a long time; that every year during the twelve years preceding his death (*i. e.*, from 1614 to 1626) he fussed and tinkered with it. No doubt this work was one which Shakespeare left unfinished at the time of his death in 1616. In vain did Bacon, for ten long years, strive to act the part of the master whose cunning was stilled in death.

It must not be forgotten that after 1616 Bacon did not publish any work of importance that we cannot show to have existed previous to Shakespeare's death.

It is extremely probable that in Shakespeare's death we have the explanation of the literary sterility of Bacon's later years, and the true reason that the *Novum Organum* has to this day remained only a fragment.

I only refer in the briefest way to the close similitudes of thought, style, and diction in Shakespeare's plays and Bacon's works, and to the contemporaneousness of certain of the plays with some of the essays. I adduce a single illustration. In

1607-8, Bacon was engaged in studies of the "Characters of Julius and Augustus Cæsar," and very soon afterwards the play of "Julius Cæsar" came from Shakespeare's hand.

We would naturally suppose that the greater work would be the later completed, so we find thoughts, sentiments, and ideas, first appearing in prose under Bacon's name, afterwards polished and applied in the poetry of Shakespeare.

Those who endeavor to belittle Shakespeare's learning, deny him even the authorship of the Plays, because they cannot comprehend the way of reaching such heights of knowledge without the aid of professors and universities. They cannot understand that books and schools are helps, that they create nothing, that natural, innate faculty and power constitute the measure of genius. If we wish an illustration of this, there is Abraham Lincoln. His opportunities for training in the schools were far more limited than Shakespeare's, and his means of education bore no logical relation to the position he finally reached as a thinker and writer.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

### RECENT SCIENCE.

#### ARCHÆOLOGY.

**The Ancient Name of Great Britain.**—The oldest form of the name of Britain is Ortanis, from which comes the adjective Ortanicos, which in Irish is Cruitnech. This last is the name which the Irish gave to the Picts, once masters of Great Britain. The adjective mentioned became in the language of the Gauls Pretanicos. Pytheas, the Greek navigator of Marseilles, who flourished about the time of Alexander the Great, and is said to have made a voyage to Britain, in one of his few fragments now extant, calls Great Britain the Pretanic Island. A century after Pytheas, a Gallic people—the Britanni—drove the Picts out of the larger portion of Great Britain, and established themselves there. From this came confusion in the minds of Greek geographers between the name of the conquerors and that of the conquered island. Out of this confusion arose various and mixed forms. The Pretanic Island became Bretanic, and then Britannic, which form became fixed, and has come down to us.—*Arbois de Jubainville, in Revue Archéologique, Paris.*

#### ASTRONOMY.

**Explanation of the Mars Canals.**—In the two last numbers of *Die Natur* (Halle), March 4th and 14th, Dr. A. Tooska explains the Mars Canals by the theory that they are rifts in its crust due to collisions with its own erstwhile satellites, which, by their wreck and submergence in the body of the planet, caused an upheaval of débris on either bank of the rift. In support of this view he draws attention to the fact that one of Mars's present satellites, "Phœbus," which revolves round the planet at a distance of only 806 miles from its surface, is within the limit at which the centre of gravity is in equilibrium with the centrifugal force (calculated in the case of Mars at 2,710 miles), that it is approaching it at ever accelerated speed, and will at no very distant day, perhaps in a few decades, strike the planet at a low angle, running along its surface, and rending its crust with just such results as are now exhibited by the supposed canals. That is, it will form two parallel elevated crests rising to a high mountain at their termination, where the satellite's force was expended, which, after cooling, will be covered with snow and ice, and glaciated, while the furrow itself will be filled with water, which will also freeze, presenting a bright line relieved by the deep shadows of the overhanging mountain chains, one of which, under the influence of the planet's rotation, will be much steeper than the other. From this anticipation of a now pending astronomical phenomenon it is but a short step to the conclusion that the existing phenomena are equally explicable on the assumption that Mars has in

times past been subject to similar experiences, and in support of this theory he cites the views of numerous astronomers that Mars, in the course of its eccentric orbit, passes through space which is equally the orbit of numerous planetoid bodies revolving around the Sun, and that two of its present satellites are not proper to it, but have fallen within the sphere of its influence in time past.

## BACTERIOLOGY.

**The Germ Theory.**—It is now suggested from a Continental source that danger of disease may be incurred by bathing in polluted water. It seems that typhoid fever associated with jaundice broke out in the garrison stationed at Altona, and the epidemic was attributed to the practice of bathing in the Elbe. At the period in question the Elbe was in a high state of pollution. Recently a similar study has been undertaken at Ulm among the soldiers. The military bathing-place, it seems, is situated below the point where the foul and polluted river Blau joins the Danube. Before the Blau reaches Ulm it is contaminated with sewage matters, a village called Söflingen sending its waste into the stream. Fowls dying of a mysterious disease at Söflingen were thrown into the river, and on examining the dead bodies of these birds a germ was constantly found which resembled in all essential particulars the microbe found in the jaundiced and typhoid-stricken soldiery of Ulm. In a special experiment, some of the water of the Blau, mixed with sterilized broth, was used to inoculate mice. The mice died in sixteen hours, and in their bodies was found the microbe which had been discovered in the cases of jaundice and in the diseased fowls which had been disposed of in the river. I suppose the microbes were swallowed by the soldiery, and gave rise to the disease in question in the usual fashion, but it is interesting to discover that the jaundice symptoms are apparently due to the action of a specific microbe. The lesson we learn from this research is the importance of bathing in pure and uncontaminated water.—*Dr. Andrew Wilson, in Illustrated News of the World, March 25.*

## CHEMISTRY.

**Opium-Smoking.**—Henry Moissan contributes to *Compt. Rend.* (115, 998) the result of his investigations into the habit of opium-smoking, entered on for the purpose of determining whether the physiological effects are due to morphine or to products generated by the dry distillation of the drug. He says, that when good chando is heated to about 350°, or less, only fragrant products are volatilized along with water containing a small proportion of morphine. The excitation is caused by only a small portion of morphine reaching the lungs. If the smoking is stopped at this point, the habit is hardly more prejudicial to health than tobacco-smoking in moderation. As the temperature rises, such poisonous substances as pyrrhol, acetone, and hydropyredin gases are generated. Some smokers know when to stop, and the remains of their pipes, known as "dross," is sold to the more inveterate smoker.

**Humanized Milk.**—At a late meeting of the *Société de Thérapeutique*, M. F. Vigier read a paper on milk from which the cheesy part has been extracted (*lait décaséiné*), which he called sterilized humanized milk, but which has been used for a long time in England under the name of "humanized milk." M. Vigier points out that the inconveniences attending the use of cow's milk for feeding infants are due to the excess of cheesy matter therein, and that this cheesy matter coagulates in the stomach and forms clots too large to be digested. This inconvenience, M. Vigier showed, does not attend the use of milk from which the cheesy matter has been extracted. This last is cow's milk of a good quality, from which has been removed, by the ordinary processes employed in the fabrication of cheese, a proportion of casein in excess of that which is found in woman's milk. After a number of trials he ascertained the proportions corresponding to those of woman's

milk and sterilized the product in a stove at 118°. Below that figure there is a risk of the milk altering; above it the milk becomes discolored and acquires a more pronounced taste. Infants take to this milk very well, and about 500 observations made during the last three years have proved that it does not produce either green diarrhoea or indigestion. Examination of the contents of the stomach during the different stages of digestion show that, in the stomach of young children, this milk produces clots much smaller than the ordinary cow's milk, and closely resembling those produced by woman's milk.—*Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie, Paris, February 15.*

## ELECTRICITY.

**The Telautograph.**—Professor Elisha Gray, the inventor of the musical telephone, has on exhibition, at No. 80 Broadway, New York, a new invention, the Telautograph, which, while ranking for utility with the telegraph and telephone, is in one very important respect superior to either as a medium of communication. The written message is produced in fac-simile at the receiver's end. There is a machine provided with a roll of paper and a pencil, or self-feeding pen, at either end. At the transmitter's end the paper is unrolled mechanically, and at the receiver's end electrically. The pen or pencil, with two cords near its point, connecting at right angles with two points of the machine, is taken in hand by the transmitter, and the pen or pencil at the receiver's end glides simultaneously over the paper, producing by electrical impulse, a facsimile of the handwriting at the other. No attendant is required by the receiver, who may be absent from his office for days together returning to find all communications addressed to him in the interim, in the order in which they were received.

In cities and towns, the telautograph will be operated on the exchange or central-station plan, in much the same manner as the telephone is now worked.

**The Electric-Light Bug.**—With the introduction of arc-lights in the South have come numerous bugs of more or less dangerous species. One in particular that is worthy of notice has been termed the electric-light bug. It is about an inch and a half long, and from a sixteenth to a quarter in thickness, and seems to consist wholly of legs and wings. They have hitherto been considered harmless, but now it is believed that they bite or sting, with direful results.—*Electrical Review, March 25.*

## GEOGRAPHICAL.

**Source of the Nile.**—Recent reports from Oscar Baumann's expedition describe the country from the north end of Tanganyika to Lake Victoria. On September 5 Baumann struck the Kagera River, and was enthusiastically received by the natives of Urundi, who supposed he had just arrived from the Moon, and regarded him as a descendant of their late ruler, who also claimed descent from that satellite. On September 11 Baumann crossed the Akenyaru, indicated in our maps as a hypothetical lake, but which in fact is only a river. The so-called "Mworeng Lake" proved to be a river also, flowing through Akenyaru. There is, then, no great lake between the north end of Tanganyika and the southwest of the Victoria Nyanza. On September 19 Baumann reached the source of the Kagera at the foot of a steep, forest-clad mountain, which forms the watershed towards the basin of the Rufisi. This mountain, which the natives especially venerate, is called by them the Mountain of the Moon. Here, then, in remarkable conformity with the teachings of the ancients, is the true source of the Nile, in German east-African territory. As such the Kagera must certainly be regarded, seeing that it is the most considerable tributary of the Victoria Nyanza.—*Globus, Braunschweig, LXIII., 10.*

## METEOROLOGY.

**The Climate of Central Asia.**—The meteorological condition of Central Asia is very much misunderstood. As to that

part of the world, consisting of plains at a high altitude, and having an abundance of lofty mountains, it has been too hastily assumed that it is necessarily more or less sterile, and that assumption has been fostered by the narratives of travelers who happened to have visited "bleak and sterile parts of the country." The careful observations, thermometrical and other, of Mr. Pépin and myself, in various parts of the country, especially in the neighborhood of the Pamir Steppe, prove the contrary. Portions of the Pamir are of great altitude. On its southern edge is the Sir-i-kol (Lake Sir), which, according to the latest authorities, is 13,900 feet above the level of the sea. Here is the source of the Oxus, which flows westward down the steep slope of the plateau through Bokhara and along the border of Khiva into the Sea of Aral. Yet, wheat grows luxuriantly along the plateau of Central Asia, and ripens in about 135 days between the 18th of February and the 25th of June. Moreover, I do not hesitate to say that the continental climate of Central Asia admits of a cotton belt of greater extent than that of the United States.—*Guillaume Capus, in Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, Paris.*

## MINERALOGY.

**Diamonds Corroable.**—A German chemist, Luzi, has just demonstrated that diamonds can be corroded by heating them for half-an-hour in the melted matrix or "blue ground," in which they are usually found in the South African diamond-fields; and it is thought that the process depends upon the reduction of the melted matrix or magma at the expense of the carbon of the diamonds.—*Hardwicke's Science Gossip, London, March.*

**The Conditions which Seem to Attend the Formation of Meteorites.**—Messrs. Moissan and Friedel, in some admirable researches, the results of which they have communicated to the Academy of Sciences, have each shown that the iron in meteorites is far from being homogeneous, even in parts in close proximity to each other. It is surprising to find such a heterogeneous mass which has the aspect of having been formed by fusion. I have made some experiments, by which I endeavored to produce imitations of the stony meteorites of the common type. The high temperature employed in these experiments in my laboratory brought about the formation of the silicates, peridot and enstatite, in clear and large crystals, such as are never met with in meteorites. The silicious substances, which compose meteorites of the common type, notwithstanding their extreme tendency to crystallize, are always met with as very small crystals and very much confused. If I may be allowed to use an analogy to objects about us, I would say that the crystals obtained by the fusion of artificial stony meteorites resemble the long needles of ice that liquid water forms in congealing, while the fine-grained structure of natural meteorites is rather like that of hoar frost or snow, formed, as is well known, by the immediate passage of the atmospheric vapor of water to a solid state, or to the flower of sulphur solidified under like conditions. Moreover, the innumerable grains of iron scattered in the same meteorite show clearly by their forms that they have not been isolated as the result of fusion. In place of being globular they are ramified and mixed with some stony minerals. The conclusion which I draw from all this has been confirmed by the very interesting experiments of Mr. Stanislas Meunier, who has succeeded in imitating divers meteoric minerals, both metallic and stony, by means of gaseous reactions, that is, by a mutual decomposition of vapors. Both observation and experiments seem to combine in establishing that meteorites have not been formed by simple fusion, but more probably by a precipitation of vapors passing suddenly from a gaseous state to a solid form. If these vapors were of different substances, one could understand the heterogeneous nature of the solid products they have engendered.—*M. Daubrée, in the Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences for February 20.*

## PALÆONTOLOGY.

**Maltese Cave-Exploration.**—Mr. John H. Cooke, F.G.S., has just (Feb. 28) submitted his Report to the Royal Society of London on the exploration of the Har-Darlan Cave, Malta. Mr. Cooke has been fortunate in adding a bear (related to *Ursus Ferox*) and the Barbary deer (*Cervus elephas, var. barbarus*) to the fauna of the Maltese caves. He also found the pygmy hippopotamus (*H. Pentlandi*) in great abundance. This species is common in Sicily and adjacent lands. Man is represented from the cave by a single metacarpal bone, and by pottery of two distinct periods, of Phœnician and Punic origin. The antiquity of the cave and deposits is proved by the fact that the cave is now forty feet above the level of the gorge, whose flood-waters freely flowed into it in prehistoric times. At present only a tiny streamlet, dry, save in the rainy season, flows through the gorge, incapable of performing any perceptible erosion, whereas the ancient stream carried large boulders along its course and piled them, well water-worn and rounded, in abundance within the cavern, which is some four hundred feet in length. Only one molar and part of a jaw, and one humerus of *Elephas mnaidriensis* were found.—*Geological Magazine, London, March.*

## PATHOLOGY.

**Chemical Vaccine Against Rabies.**—Professor Tizzoni and Dr. E. Centauni, of the University of Bologna, have been experimenting with an anti-rabic virus, for which they claim such satisfactory results as to justify the serious consideration of the proposal for the systematic vaccination of all dogs.

The vaccine is extracted from the cerebral nervous system of a rabbit which has died from *virus fixe*, and is dissolved under conditions designed to produce constant results. This solution, the method of preparing which will be published later, is colorless or slightly tinted of a straw color, without odor, with neutral reaction, aseptic in the most restricted sense of the word, and free from all virulent properties.

The solution has been experimented with, both as a preventive and curative, and in both classes of cases with satisfactory results. The animals employed were rabbits. So far as the experiments have been conducted with infected animals, the treatment was efficacious only when begun within four days of the period of infection. As a curative, too, larger quantities of the vaccine are required than would suffice to confer immunity on an animal free from infection.

In these researches the experimentalists claim to have established the principle, already held as a hypothesis, that vaccination secures immunity by purely chemical action, its properties being due to a particular substance which is developed from the infecting agent in the media of those cultures which are special to it.—*Lancet, London, March 11.*

**The Cholera-Outlook in '93.**—It is more than likely that cholera will visit us in 1893, because, as a rule, it remains for several years after it has made its appearance. It will be still more likely if we should have another warm and moist season. If cholera make its appearance in Chicago, it will not only be the death-blow to the World's Fair enterprise, but Chicago will serve as a nidus whence cholera will spread over the greater part of the United States. What shall we do? Shall we rest quietly in our present imaginary safety or shall we busy ourselves now to keep out cholera?

I give a general idea of what I think would be the best plan to keep out cholera. In every city of the United States there should be an efficient Board of Health, with full police authority. This Board of Health should look after the cleaning of sewers, streets, alleys, wells, cisterns, dwellings, especially second-hand shops, cheap restaurants, and hotels, all sorts of drainage, all manner of traffic—in fact, everything relating to the sanitation of the city or community. They should have all the necessary means for thorough disinfection, isolation, or destruction of anything they thought dangerous. These Boards

of Health must consist of energetic, intelligent physicians, and should be appointed now, not after the cholera has made its appearance.

I do not think that it will do any good to stop immigration unless commerce also is stopped. Persons do not spread cholera when they are in a healthy condition. What must be done is to have all commercial intercourse carefully looked after by the Boards of Health.—*Albert Schneider, M.D., in Literary Northwest, St. Paul, April.*

**Flies and the Cholera.**—Flies are the agents of propagation of a large number of contagious maladies. Persons are very often inoculated with carbuncle by flies. Some experiments of Cornil have demonstrated that they can carry the bacillus of tuberculosis. Dead flies, when dissected, often contain bacilli which have been absorbed from the spittle of consumptives, and these bacilli preserve their virulence. Dissemination of the germs of yellow fever has also been attributed to flies. Some recent experiments of Mr. Simmondi, of Hamburg, prove that flies, during a cholera epidemic, may be a dangerous factor in the spread of the malady, when they alight on food which, like soup, milk, sauces, are an excellent medium of culture for the comma bacillus. Mr. Simmondi took nine flies from the recently opened intestines of a patient who had died from cholera, and put them in a large bottle in which they could fly about. In from five to forty-five minutes each of these flies was put in a tube containing liquefied gelatine, which, after being shaken, was emptied on a saucer. In forty-eight hours all the saucers were covered with abundant colonies of the comma bacillus. In another experiment, six flies were placed under a glass, with a fragment of a cholera patient's intestine, and afterwards in a large vase, where they remained for an hour and a half. Then each of them was put in a tube of gelatine. When the gelatine was poured out on saucers, it gave birth to innumerable colonies of the comma bacillus.—*Cosmos, Paris, March 4.*

#### ZOOLOGY.

**Victorious Voiles.**—In spite of the havoc wrought by Professor Loeffler among the field-mice in Thessaly last summer, these little pests have reappeared there in great numbers. The Prefect of Phthiolis appeals to the whole civilized world, apparently, for "protection" against his tiny enemies—a pathetic figure recalling that of Hannibal wandering about in his old age trying to stir up someone to fight the Romans.—*British Med. Journal, March 11.*

#### THE STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA; OR, THE LADY AND THE TIGER.

P. C. REMONDINO, M.D.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*National Popular Review, Chicago, March.*

SOME time ago we read something in one of our exchanges, in which the writer held that it was all wrong that we should, even for a moment, entertain the idea that there existed such a thing as progressive physical racial deterioration, and this optimistic writer would make us believe that the generally accepted idea that we are fast becoming a nation of dyspeptics had no foundation in fact, but that, on the contrary, evidence would show that dyspepsia was much more prevalent fifty years ago than now.

We hate to undeceive any cheerful human being, but we cannot but feel that the optimistic writer is laboring under a fond delusion, which it is our unpleasant task to dispel.

Dyspepsia is but a very vague term; it is a twin-brother, or—to be ungallant but scientific, and judging the condition from its mendacity, fugitive, flirting, will-o'-the-wisp, and unreliable stability—a twin-sister of that equally vague and undefinable condition "biliousness"; terms which, when heard, leave us in as much of a quandary as Frank R. Stockton's tale of "The Lady and the Tiger," as the dyspeptic may or may not have

dyspepsia, and his stomach may be physically as sound as a cast-iron retort.

What, then, is this disagreeable and ill-behaved condition that renders the lord of creation so miserable, robs him of all spirit, and makes him feel like the wicked and repentant Nebuchadnezzar as he crawled on all fours; an interloper that lost Waterloo to Napoleon, and from which even literary men have no sure escape, as evinced by poor Carlyle, who, when in agony, exclaimed "What a happy man was I, until I found I had a stomach." Carlyle was undoubtedly an inveterate and hopeless dyspeptic, but it is very doubtful if at any time his stomach was either the primary or remote cause of the phantom that haunted him for the last fifty years of his life and to which we undoubtedly owe much of his brightest work.

No condition is less understood or further reaching than this pest of mankind; more likely to inhabit royalty than a tramp, or the man of genius rather than the simpleton, it has been at the bottom of any amount of this world's mischief.

Like the origin of wigs and breeches, religion and general depravity, we must look back to antiquity if we wish to know whence and how we have become dyspeptics. Just when primitive man became an anthropophagic connoisseur we cannot well say, but here it is that we begin to hear the first gastric murmurings of discontent. Up to this innovation in our diet, a perfect accord had existed between man and his stomach; but here it ceased; and, thence on, we have gone from bad to worse, becoming addicted to Limburger cheese, sour beer, apple-dumplings, and American cookery, and now we wonder why we are dyspeptics.

The discovery of the art of cookery may have given a larger list of food whence man might make up his bill-of-fare, and many imagine that the art has greatly contributed towards health and the lengthening of human life. There are many serious reasons to make us doubt these conclusions, and in the face of the ordinary American boarding-house cooking and social ethics, and its unfortunate, gaunt, sunken-chested, hollow-eyed, Egyptian-mummy-complexioned dyspeptic victim, we feel that we must enter a general denial to the proposition. Primitive man living on grapes, berries, nuts, and grasshoppers, with milk and honey for relishes, and wild onions for appetizers, must have been the very soul of optimism and health. Those evil genii, the distiller, brewer, cook, and perverted Gospel-expounder had not begun their interminable duel with the apothecary and the doctor, with poor miserable man and his stomach for a battle-field, and primitive man was consequently not dyspeptic, gouty, nor uremic. Has the stomach of man changed since those happy days, and what has the stomach really to do with dyspepsia?

It has been asserted, and not without reason, that the Caucasian has more endurance than any other race, and that in comparison with contemporary animals he excels in capacity for work and endurance. There is no doubt but that his stomach has endurance and capabilities that nearly equal those of the ostrich, rhinoceros, or camel.

The Scotch highlander swallows his underrone oatmeal porridge, feeling that its rawness will retard its digestion, and not compel him to replenish his furnace for many hours; on the same principle the Irishman swallows his national mess of potatoes "boiled with a stone in the centre"—that is, only the outer layer of the potato being boiled at all—also an expedient learned by experience that a half-raw potato will last as long as three well-cooked ones. The French peasant makes his meals of a bread made of a mixture of peas, rye, beans, or wheat-flour, ground up husks and all into one mass; this, with the addition of a little cheese of questionable age and some acrid wine, may serve for breakfast, dinner, or supper. Now what is of particular interest to us is the fact that none of the examples given are troubled with dyspepsia. It is well known that Ireland and Scotland present the greatest number of past-centenarians, while for an all-round long liver there is no

nation on earth that excels the French. Undigestible food, underdone porridge, raw potatoes, tallow candles, and sour bread washed down with sour wine, cannot evidently be classed among the causes that produce dyspepsia.

The German can take down his regular government length or allowance of pea-meal sausage, sour-kraut, sour milk, and home-brewed beer, handle the flail all day, and dance in his hob-nailed shoes all night, filling in the intervals with lunches of anything that comes handy. Dyspepsia is as unknown to him then as in after life, when, with his long-stemmed pipe, he hugs the stove, intent only on getting his four or five daily meals.

The African stomach seems more to assimilate to that of the ostrich or the rhinoceros. The amount required to satisfy the ordinary appetite of the son of Ham is something incredible. The more he eats the shinier his skin glows. We never knew one to require any pepsin, even after a dinner of a three-pound fish, a pound of roast, half a dozen eggs, olives, pickles, potatoes, beets, turnips, and other things, with some dessert and coffee. Dyspepsia does not affect these people, who can gormandize on yellow-legged chicken and roast possum at a rate that would make a Heliogabalus turn green with envy.

Evidently, dyspepsia cannot be said to depend on overfilling the stomach with odds and ends as if it were a second-hand junkshop or some back-yard swill-tub.

By discarding the idea of stomach-complication in any connection when treating dyspepsia we will be more likely to reach the true origin, cause, or seat of the disease. Some cases have yielded to exercise systematically employed, whilst others recover under a few days of absolute rest. The numbers of so-called dyspepsiae that are cured by the disappearance of business, domestic, or social annoyance are nearly unlimited. An overdue note in the possession of a bottle-nosed and beetle-eyed creditor is more productive of dyspepsia than a meal of second-hand carpet-tacks. In fact it may be a safe thing to assume that in dyspepsia, we had better look in the garret, closet, or cellar of the dyspeptic's house, or among his business or social relations, rather than to his stomach for the solution of the difficulty.

There is a form of dyspepsia which might be termed the perverted Gospel cachexia. It is a late production of Christianity, and has its counterpart among the fakirs and bonzes of Brahminism and the dervishes of Mohammedanism. To go about as if the stomach were full of copper filings and acrid bile, and the small intestines having a picnic on a combination of green apples, decayed sour-kraut, and cucumbers, with a countenance whose lugubriousness would sour sweet milk, is believed to be the manner of serving God by the victim of the cachexia. In such cases the stomach is sound organically, the disease is mental and only reflectively stomachic.

With Americans, dyspepsia has several factors. First of all we have the religious factor, already mentioned, then our peculiar political system. The silly habit of treating or being treated in the saloons is a fruitful source of renal disease, toxæmia, and resulting dyspepsia. There in no doubt, that in our system of education we obtain a prolific source of dyspepsia.

There is one education that is sadly neglected in America—that of the palate or stomach. In the trying American climate, man must either eat sufficiently or suffer the consequences of not doing so. Incomplete nutrition and consequent enervation must be the inevitable result of the meagre diet on which too many of our people accustom themselves to live.

Another source of our dyspepsia is our civilized and enforced antipathy to all innocent and healthful amusements. To such as see only evil in amusements, dyspepsia, mental, moral, and physical, must be a natural and incurable condition, unless their natures are so intensely animal that they are unconscious of their loss on the same principle that a cannibal is unconscious of his nakedness.

A cheerful soul that believes in the wisdom of the Creator, and is not at every turn thinking how much better he might have made the world, who, now and then, churns up the region below the diaphragm with a hearty laugh or sends a cheerful message to the solar plexus, denoting that he is in harmony with God and nature; living in peace and good will with the rest of mankind; who is, in fact, an optimist and a practical philanthropic Christian—can never become a dyspeptic.

#### FADS OF MEDICAL MEN.

CYRUS EDSON, M. D.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*North American Review, New York, March.*

**A**BOUT the first medical fad I can remember was the water-cure. The real value of the hydropathic treatment is now thoroughly recognized; it is well-designed to give a person a chance to rest and to build himself up; then, too, it is a stimulant and tonic to the nervous system, but it is not the cure-all it was once believed to be.

Perhaps the queerest fad of modern times was that which placed the elixir of life in blue glass. Reasoning on the observed effects of blue light on some plants, the inventor of the fad prescribed baths under blue glass. And the queerest thing about the whole business was the fact that some of the devotees not only declared themselves benefited by the treatment so long as they believed in it, but were unquestionably so benefited.

The effect of belief or faith, the effect of mind over the matter of the body, is one of the mysterious things in science. It appears to be possible for the mind of a man or woman to cause physical changes to take place in the body of that man or woman, nor have we at the present time any data showing the limit of this power. The scientific study of this strange power has revealed it to be subjective and not objective. The mind can act only on its own body, never on the body of another. If I desire to produce a blister on the body of another, I can do this only by in some way causing the mind of the other to produce it. If you could persuade persons to believe that the application of a cat's tail to a rheumatic limb would cure them, it is beyond question that such an application would do them good.

On this rests many of the stranger fads of practice, such as the Faith-Cure, the Grape-Cure, the Milk-Cure, the Water-Cure, the Rest-Cure, and, in fact, nearly all of the cure-alls. Some of these have distinctly hygienic conditions which enable nature to do her best for the patient, but added to these, and largely aiding them, comes the belief which brings about the curative influence of the mind on the body.

Unquestionably I am a believer in the Faith-Cure, but only when it is subjective; I have not a grain of belief in it when it becomes objective. And more than that, I believe in it only as an aid, as one of the remedial agents which help the patient; I have no belief in it alone except in a small class of nervous diseases. We condemn and laugh at the practice of Faith-Curists, for they declare their power to be objective, and claim for it an extent and range which are absurd.

Such alleged discoveries as the cure of cancer by the use of a certain plant, and the Elixir of Life invented by Brown-Sequard, must be classed among the fungoid growths which mark the decay of the scientific mind. Exaggerated estimates are frequently given to new discoveries which are valuable, and it is not unfair to rank these exaggerations among the fads of medical men. A striking instance of this is to be found in chloral, which, when first discovered, was hailed as a sedative leaving no evil in its train. We now know the chloral-habit to be as awful in its effects as the morphine-habit. The lesson this teaches is obvious; a medicine must be thoroughly tried before we can say what it is worth, nor should we allow ourselves to join the faddists who hail the coming of the cure-all.

## RELIGIOUS.

## COSMOPOLITAN RELIGION.

C. H. BARTOL.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*New World, Boston, March.*

**T**O be cosmopolitan is to be human,—not an American, or Briton, or Frenchman, but a citizen of the world. In religion such we must be, else we are not truly religious. A sect cannot confine the members of its house unless its premises are defined, and none of its definitions any longer hold. Every one who puts up a fence, fences out more than he fences in. Not to exclude, but include, is our cry and call. According to the Apostle Paul, the Jew is he that is not one "outwardly," but "inwardly." He is a better Christian than the man who rests in the title alone.

God is one and man is one. The good genius bids us not to divide, but reconcile. We do not part secular from sacred, or restrict Holy Writ to the Bible, or separate male from female, or banish the evil from the good. The connoisseur said that his eyes were so poor that he mistook in a picture a Cecilia for a Magdalen, and could not tell sinner from saint. There is a love and a reverence, a humility and a humanity, which embraces all things, and leaves no creature out.

Ecclesiastical and statistical religion can claim but part of the credit of social progress in any reform. It did not suffice to establish temperance, or freedom, or domestic purity, or woman's rights. More than half the Church went for slavery. A religion which cannot be bounded, any more than the mighty wind and tongues of fire in the old Apostles, swept and burned through the Northern land. Once at least the voice of the people and that of God were the same. "We shall beat you," said a Southern leader to Garrison, "for we have the largest number of the whole country for our support." "But," answered the Liberator, "there is One whom you leave out."

When Humboldt said, "I am of the worship of all men of science," he meant no repudiation of worship, but a retreat from untenable assumptions and procedures to ideas that could not be maintained. There are, say the medical doctors, but few specifics, and the creed that is potent will be short. Not enumeration, but emphasis, avails. It will certify the Christian if he love his kind, for so he must love their Creator. Jesus says, the Second Commandment is like to or born of the first.

The theory of man's fall is refuted by the fact of his ascent. Total depravity is not the true anthropology. There is a cosmopolite religion that grows in the remotest regions of the ever-rising human race. Goodness cannot be a monopoly of any nation or tribe. When peculiarities of cast, sect, or blood are eliminated, instead of a cipher for the remainder, we shall have an extract of righteousness to sweeten and hallow the globe. The tokens multiply that a purging process in all denominations is swiftly going on.

But this cosmopolitan religion is not in the future alone to be seen or sought. It exalts the past from ages long ago.

Our circumstances differ, but the Gospel of love and mercy we have to preach has not changed. It abides here below, and reaches to the communion Paul foretells, when prophecies shall fail and tongues cease and knowledge vanish away.

It is a moral trinity Paul preaches, of qualities, not persons, not of dogmas, but dispositions and deeds. With a motion of the hand and stroke of the pen he dismisses seer and scholar and sage, and waves away the Rabbinical literature and love. He postponed to Charity all the rolls of parchment in the temple-crypts.

No inclosed space, but all out-of-doors, is the realm of love and shrine of prayer, the Church broad as the world, the creation a parental roof. The old tabernacle was a small structure, and the Ark was portable. In the new dispensation we are everywhere at home, as is the eagle on his perch, the sand-bird on the beach, and the cattle on a thousand hills.

"Folks are better than angels," said Father Taylor; but we shall find that angels are folks. "All minds are of one family," was Channing's word. Not in geographical nearness, but fellowship of souls, is the communion of saints. There is but one world. We read that "the wind bloweth where it listeth," and it listeth to blow everywhere. "So is every one that is born of the Spirit." Jesus meant that we should be born of it, till every truth becomes a deed.

## AMERICAN MOHAMMEDANISM.

HOWARD MACQUEARY.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Unitarian, Boston, March.*

SINCE THIS article was written Muhammed Webb has come to this country, and has, we presume, entered upon his work of establishing a Mohammedan mission in the United States. Mr. MacQueary quotes largely from the letter in which Mr. Webb gives his reasons for accepting Mohammedanism.

**M**R. WEBB is the second American Consul to Mohammedan countries who, to my knowledge, has been converted to Islam; but he is the first one I have heard of who has turned missionary to his own people. Really, our Government should be a little more careful in selecting foreign Ministers, and appoint only those who are rooted and grounded in orthodox Christianity: otherwise, we may all be converted to Mohammedanism, Buddhism, or some other "ism." Of course, it will sound very funny to the enlightened Christians of New York to hear that "educated, intelligent Mohammedans" are sending a missionary to their city to convert them to Islam; and already the papers ridicule the idea. The usual cheap criticism is being put forward. Doubtless, our sending missionaries to convert intelligent Hindoos, Chinese, and Japanese to Christianity seems to them quite as farcical and chimerical as this Mohammedan mission does to us. We remember that his Holiness Pope Leo X. poked fun at "Brother Martin" when Luther began his work, and fancied that his agitation was the result of a drunken monk's vagaries; but the sequel undid "the infallible judge." Moreover, we must remember that there are many Theosophists, Spiritualists, Christian Scientists, Mormons, Jews, and even Mohammedans now in this country; and the appearance of mosques would be no more surprising than Jewish synagogues or Mormon temples, or theosophical lecture-rooms, etc. America is such an arena of political and religious propagandists that the entrance of one more should not surprise us.

First of all, then, Mr. Webb says:

"I honestly believe [he continues] that within five years we will have a Moslem brotherhood in America very strong numerically, and composed of just as earnest and faithful Mussulmans as the world has ever seen. For the past ten years I have carefully watched the course of religious thought in my country, and have been in a position which enabled me to view the field to advantage. I have seen the masses of intelligent people drifting away from the Christian churches, and forming themselves into free-thought societies, ethical-culture societies, non-sectarian societies, and numerous other organizations, the purpose of which is to seek religious truth. Besides these there are the Spiritualists, the Theosophists, and an infinite number of other smaller bodies which follow no religious system. Then, too, there are the Unitarians, who, I am satisfied, will adopt Islam when they really know what it is (*sic!*). I believe that the strongest reason that Islam is not the predominant religious system in America to-day is because it has been so grossly misunderstood and misrepresented

by those Christian writers who have attempted to present it to the world in the English language."

As our author accuses others of misrepresenting Mohammedanism, we naturally expect him to give a different statement of his religion from that with which we are acquainted. But, when we turn to his lectures, we find the same familiar "Six Articles of Faith" and five points of practice which are laid down in the Koran, and commented on by all writers on Mohammedanism. Moreover, his vindication of Mohammed's character is no whit more satisfactory than that of Sale, Gibbon, Irving, Clarke, and others. He denies, indeed, that Mohammed ever "advocated, taught, or consented to the propagation of Islam by means of the sword," and says the prophet "condemned violence and the taking of life in any form." But readers of the twenty-second chapter of the Koran will hardly accept this statement. Of course, he claims that the Moslems have not been more cruel than the Christians; that the Crusades and Inquisition were as disgraceful as the wars of the Mohammedans; as if two wrongs made a right, or as if one sin may neutralize and wipe out another! When I read Mr. Webb's statement that Christians had misrepresented Mohammedanism, I wondered if he would deny that Islam sanctions polygamy. But no: he has the courage of his convictions, and, knowing that the Koran, while forbidding promiscuous and unlimited polygamy, nevertheless allows a plurality of wives, Mr. Webb boldly declares his belief in polygamy. He says:

"Almost the first question a Christian asks me is, 'Do you believe in polygamy?' 'Yes,' I reply, 'under certain conditions.' I not only believe in polygamy, but shall advocate its introduction into the American social system as soon as America has become sufficiently moral and refined (*sic*) to adopt it decently and respectably. . . . I freely admit the fact that the introduction of polygamy at once into our American social system would certainly prove most pernicious; but when the system and its purposes and tendencies are properly understood (*sic*) and the beneficent moral influences of Islam have produced the effects which they must inevitably produce among educated and enlightened people, it can and should be advocated. It is absolutely the only remedy for the curses of prostitution and marital infidelity with which America and Europe are most grievously afflicted, and it will elevate our womanhood to that exalted and admirable position which it is fitted by nature to occupy."

In other words, this moral and religious "reformer" proposes to remove a great social evil by legalizing it and giving it a religious sanction, and by substituting another in its place. Still, I predict that, notwithstanding the staleness of our author's ideas and their moral offensiveness, many will embrace his "religion." If polygamy has not hindered the rise and spread of Mormonism, it will not impede the progress of Mohammedanism in this country. Many people have little enough moral judgment to suppose that the prevalence of polygamy would be no worse than frequency of divorce and the prevalence of prostitution, and that these evils may be removed or rendered "respectable" by legalizing them. Mohammedanism will, doubtless, become another "fad" in this country of "fads"; but those who dream of any great triumph of this system here would do well to study such expositions of Islam as Dr. Kuennen gives in his Hibbert Lectures. Judaism and Christianity contain all the truths of Mohammedanism minus its errors.

It is a great pity that one who has had the advantages of studying Mohammedanism that Mr. Webb has had, should be so captivated by it that he ceases to be an authority on the subject. The comparative study of religions was never more important and interesting than it is to-day; and, if Mr. Webb had studied Islam more philosophically and judicially than he has,—if he had not been blinded by his "new light"—he might have rendered both Mohammedanism and other religions good service by returning to his country and delivering rational lectures on comparative religion. As it is, he will probably make himself a laughing-stock, and win for himself the unenviable reputation of a Joseph Smith.

#### DID THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH USE WATER IN THE EUCHARIST?

PROFESSOR DR. M. REISCHEL, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GIessen.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Christliche Welt, Leipzig, No. 9.*

**A**n article published in the year 1891 by Professor Harnack, of Berlin, has brought into public prominence the question, Did the ancient Church to a large extent use water in the celebration of the Lord's Supper? It was known that certain sects had done so, but Harnack's claim that the custom was one in vogue also in the Orthodox Church was a startling proposition. Harnack's discussion at once elevated the matter to a serious historical problem. His line of thought was that the institution of the Eucharist by the Lord had been understood originally to signify that the blessings of the Supper were not conditioned by the strict use of bread and wine, but by eating and drinking as such, *i.e.*, by the use of a simple meal. To constitute such a meal, something to eat and something to drink were necessary, bread and the cup, although the latter need not of a necessity be wine. A part of the old North African Church for nearly an entire century made use of water instead of wine, as indeed a great many other Christians did about the year A.D. 150. Justin Martyr, the most popular apologetical writer of that period, who can be accepted as a reliable witness of Christian customs in the larger congregations of Asia Minor and Rome, never speaks of wine being used in the Lord's Supper. He mentions only water and bread as the elements in the Eucharist. This deviation from the original character of the Supper as instituted by Christ was caused, according to Harnack, not only by an ascetic antagonism to the use of any intoxicants, but also the poverty of many Christians had much to do with the substitution of water for wine. To this must be added the further fact that as the Lord's Supper was celebrated in the morning, the fear that in the times of persecutions the use of wine by the Christians at an early hour in the morning might become dangerous, as his breath would betray odor of the "Lord's blood."

These surprising propositions of the famous Berlin professor have aroused determined opposition not only among the conservatives, but also among the more liberal investigators. Probably the ablest reply to Harnack's proposition is the discussion by Professor Jülicher, published in the volume which a score of admirers issued as a memorial of the seventieth birthday of the veteran Church historian of Tübingen. Professor Jülicher examines in detail the arguments from Justin the Martyr, and concludes that his early Christian author knows and teaches that bread and mixed wine are the true elements in the Eucharist. Again, he states, that the use of water in the North African Church was very limited both in regard to locality and time. In reality only "a few Africans" had favored or practiced this innovation, and then did not reject the use of wine in the Eucharist, but only refused to use wine so early in the morning, as out of season and contrary to good form, and accordingly used water when the Eucharist was celebrated at any early hour of the day. However, so much of Harnack's proposition remains established that, not only in many sects, who had emphasized in the extreme the opposites of God and matter, spirit and flesh, and favored ascetic principles and practices, the Lord's Supper was celebrated without wine, but that in certain sections of the Church proper, there was a strong inclination to adopt this manner also. This, too, has been demonstrated anew: that in the ancient Church, the use of wine mixed with water instead of pure wine was not an indifferent custom among the early Christians on account of the symbolical significance, indicating thereby the union between Christ and His people. This discussion has again emphasized the fact that in primitive Christianity, the act itself, that is, eating of a meal, and not merely the use of the elements, was regarded as the chief thing in the celebration of the Eucharist.

## Books.

*TENTING ON THE PLAINS*; or, General Custer in Kansas and Texas. By Elizabeth B. Custer. New York: Charles L. Webster & Company. 1893.

[Mrs. Custer was sustained in her heroic endurance of the hardships of frontier life, to which she was so many years exposed, partly by her devotion to her husband and partly by her capacity for appreciating the romance of the situation, in which the "man cast in heroic mould" was ever the one conspicuous figure. It was this latter faculty which won for her so much popularity through "Boots and Saddles" and "Following the Guidon," works teeming with the most wild and romantic adventure without any departure from, or even embellishment of, facts. The present volume was first published in expensive form and sold only by subscription, it is now given to the public in a popular edition. The story covers the period from the young General's good-by to the Army of the Potomac, at the close of the war in May, 1865 (he was then only twenty-five), and his departure for Texas, to the summer of 1867. We can do no more than give a very slender sketch of the work which, like the author's previous ones, is one unbroken narrative of adventure, with shifting scenes of camp-life from beginning to end.]

GENERAL CUSTER was given scant time, after the last gun of the war was fired, to realize the blessings of peace. He did not even see the last of that grand review of the 23d and 24th of May, 1865. On the first day he was permitted to doff his hat and bow low as he proudly led that superb body of men, the Third Division of Cavalry, in front of the grand stand, where sat the "powers that be."

In the afternoon of that memorable day General Custer and his staff rode to the outskirts of Washington, where his beloved Third Cavalry Division had encamped after returning from taking part in the review. The trumpet was sounded, and the call brought these war-worn veterans out once more, not for a charge, not for a duty, but to say that word which we, who have been compelled to live in its mournful sound so many years, dread even to write. I began to realize, as I watched this sad parting, the truth of what the General had been telling me: he held that no friendship was like that cemented by common danger on the battle-field.

The soldiers, accustomed to suppression through strict military discipline, now vehemently expressed their feelings; and although it gladdened the General's heart, it was still the hardest sort of work to endure it all without a show of emotion. . . . Once more the General leaped into the saddle, and we rode rapidly out of sight. At dark we were on the cars with our faces turned southward. To General Custer this move had been unexpected. General Sheridan knew that he wanted little time to decide, so he sent for him as soon as he encamped at Arlington, after our march up from Richmond, and asked if he would like to take command of a division of cavalry on the Red River in Louisiana, and march through Texas, with the possibility of eventually entering Mexico.

We missed all the home-coming, all the glorification, awarded to the hero. General Custer said no word of regret. The cannon were fired, the drums beat, the music sounded for all but us. The General and his staff of boys, loving and reverencing women, missed what men count the sweetest of adulation. One weather-beaten slip of a girl had to do all their banqueting, cannonading, bonfiring, brass-banding, and general hallelujahs, all the way to Texas.

The troops of General Custer's command were organized at Alexandria and brought into some sort of discipline, before we marched into Texas.

Next come several chapters of bright, sparkling narrative, personal incident and description of Texan society, followed by an account of the six-weeks' march from Leavenworth to Santa Fé, with sketches of camp-life in the Far West, buffalo-hunting, prairie-fires, tornadoes, Indian fighting, floods, cholera, etc. Here is one sketch of a scene in which, the General having left his wife in camp, while he himself was on active duty, wrote to her that she might join him under escort of Colonel Cook, commanding a small detachment and wagon-train. The commanding officer refused to let her go.]

In one of these ravines six hundred savages in full war-dress were in ambush awaiting the train of supplies, and sprang out from their hiding-places with horrible yells as our detachment of less than fifty men approached. Neither officer lost his head at sight of what was then new to him. They directed the troops to form a circle about the wagons, and in this way the little band of valiant men defended themselves against attack after attack. Not a soldier flinched, nor did a teamster lose control of his mules, though the effort to stampede them was incessant. This running fight lasted for three hours when the Indians withdrew. Their experienced eyes caught sight of reinforcements.

The first time I saw Colonel Cook after this affair, he said: "The moment I found the Indians were on us, and that we were in for a fight, I thought of you, and said to myself, 'If she were in the ambulance, before giving an order I would ride up and shoot her.'" This was in accordance with the General's general instructions. Already

in those early days of the regiment's history, the accounts of Indian atrocities perpetrated on the women of the frontier ranches had curdled the blood of our men, and over the camp-fire at night, when these stories were discussed, my husband had said to the officers that he should take every opportunity to have me with him, but there was but one course he wished pursued: if I was put in charge of any one in the regiment, he asked them to kill me, if Indians should attack the camp, or the escort on the march. But it was not until this occasion that the seriousness with which the General's request was considered by his brother officers first came home to me.

[Mrs. Custer was separated from her husband for a long period while he was engaged in Indian warfare, and graphically describes the agonized suspense she endured as day after day passed without any letter from him, but he came on her unexpectedly at last, to bid her pack and accompany him. And she tells us in her closing paragraph: "There was in that summer of 1867 one long, perfect day. It was mine, and—blessed be our memory which preserves to us the joys as well as the sadness of life—it is still mine for time and for eternity.]

*HISTORY OF THE NEW WORLD CALLED AMERICA*. By Edward John Payne, Fellow of University College, Oxford. 12mo, Vol. I., pp. 605. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1892.

[This is the first volume of a work which seems likely to be of considerable size. It is a history of America, written on a novel theory, that human advancement is due solely to the organized provision of the food-supply on an artificial, as distinguished from a natural basis. This initial volume, Book I., entitled "Discovery," describes the discovery of America as an episode in the general history of geographical exploration, of slow birth, dependent on physical conditions, and involved in three separate historical processes there set forth. Book II., entitled "Aboriginal America," and not concluded in the present volume, undertakes to show that the course of American history, traced from the Discovery as a starting-point, has for its basis the social condition and history, previous to the Discovery, of the advanced tribal groups who were found by the Spaniards settled in various parts of the intertropical mountain district on the Pacific side of the continent. In support of this thesis, the social condition of the "Peruvian, Muisca, and Maya-Mexican tribal groups," is described and their history is traced up to and including the Spanish conquest. Some of Mr. Payne's objects and conclusions are best given in his own words.]

TO restore, if possible, the true features of the advanced communities of the New World, to analyze their social structure and economy, to measure by some definite standard the degree of progress they had attained, and to trace their history, so far as it can be recovered, distinguishing what can fairly be accepted as fact from what can be shown with reasonable certainty to be fabulous, constitute, in the whole, a task of some magnitude: a task, it may be, which cannot be satisfactorily accomplished by any single-handed effort.

In the course of such inquiries the questions are naturally suggested: (1) Whether the advanced aboriginal communities can properly be ranked as belonging to the class of civilized nations? and (2) whether their advancement, whatever rank be assigned to it, was imported, either wholly or partially, from the Old World, or was entirely of indigenous growth?

The older writers usually represented the Mexicans and Peruvians, more especially the former, as highly civilized peoples; later critics have described them as utter savages. The truth lies between these extremes; but it is nearer to the latter than the former. The writer believes that the facts here presented to the reader sufficiently show that the advancement of Mexico and Peru falls short of that degree to which the name of civilization can be properly applied. The Mexicans and Peruvians were barbarians: that is, while possessing a material basis sufficient to support a low degree of civilization, their habits of thought and life remained essentially savage. The Mexican warriors, the most advanced class found in America, were cannibals; in both Mexico and Peru regular human sacrifices formed an essential part of the scheme of life. Cannibalism was unknown in Peru, though it existed among the Indians of the forest districts to the eastward of the Andes and to the northward of Los Pastos, the northern limit of the Inca dominion; this may reasonably be ascribed to the fact that the Peruvians possessed large domesticated food-animals, which were wanting in Mexico. In most other respects the Peruvians were at a lower level than the Mexicans.

The facts collected in this book go far to confirm the view that while the American aborigines had immigrated as savages from the Old World, the aboriginal advancement of America was of indigenous origin. If, as the writer has contended, advancement is universally based on the conversion of natural food-resources, already known to savage tribes, into an artificial basis of subsistence, the indigenous origin of American advancement may be considered as practically demonstrated: for the llama and the paco, the potato, the manioc, and the maize, indigenous to the New World, were absolutely unknown in the Old, while the corresponding bases of agriculture and herdsmanship in the Old World were equally wanting in the New. The aborigines, moreover, had reduced to cultivation every indigenous food-

plant capable of cultivation and worth the trouble of cultivating, and had domesticated every indigenous animal capable of profitable domestication. An advancement based on the use of indigenous food-materials, which positively exhausts the list of plants and animals available for the purpose, all of which have apparently been utilized by savages before becoming the basis of an artificial food-supply, is manifestly in itself indigenous. To this it may be added that no people in a low grade of advancement, so far as is known, has ever been raised to a higher one by the arrival in its midst, as an isolated incident, of a small body of individuals belonging to some more civilized country.

That civilization rests historically upon religion, in some form, as its basis, will scarcely be questioned, though opinions may reasonably differ as to the mode in which religious conceptions have originated. It is sufficient for the writer's argument that they occur in the stage of natural subsistence, technically known as savagery, and that their presence is manifested by the practice of offering food and drink to invisible beings, most conveniently described as "spirits," who are understood to exercise a favorable influence over human fortunes, especially in regard to the food-supply. This practice has been continued and developed when the food-supply has been organized on an artificial basis; religious ritual has thus been moulded to its definite form under the influence of agriculture or herdsmanship, or of both combined, as the case may be. These invisible beings, visibly embodied in the form of gods, have in fact been transferred, concurrently with man himself, from a natural to an artificial basis of subsistence. This general theory of sacrifice is by no means new, though it appears in its place as a deduction from the general law first mentioned: that the practice of sacrifice was simply to feed the gods was admitted on all sides in the controversies which accompanied the diffusion of Christianity in the ancient world. The aborigines never reached the conception of religion without sacrifice.

A curious and widely spread misconception, the "Socialism," often alleged to have existed in Peru under the Incas, remains to be corrected in the next volume. Nowhere have the distinctions of rank and the rights of property been more rigidly maintained than under the severe despotism of Peru; this so-called Socialism, when examined, proves to be nothing but the forced common labor exacted from the peasantry. It speaks volumes for the neglect of American history, to find more than one eminent authority harping on the "State Socialism" of Peru. Russia or Turkey might with equal propriety be quoted as examples of "State Socialism."

*HISTOIRE DES BALLONS ET DES AÉRONAUTES CÉLÈBRES.* By Gaston Tissandier. 2 vols, Imperial 8vo. Vol. I., pp. 156, 1783-1800. Vol. II., pp. 161, 1801-1890. Paris: H. Launette & Cie.

[These superbly made volumes, illustrated by numerous fine photogravures and colored plates, form a complete history of the subject from original sources. The author, who is the accomplished editor of the French scientific journal, *La Nature*, has pursued his researches *con amore*, and produced a deeply interesting book. Although the title-page of Vol. I. purports to begin the account with 1783, it goes much further back, and sketches the attempts made to rise in the atmosphere, from antiquity to the end of the eighteenth century. M. Tissandier has himself made ascensions in balloons, and one in a balloon propelled by electricity, the first to which that motive-power has been applied. We take from a chapter on "Accidents and Catastrophes" two interesting narratives, and also the author's opinion as to what is needed to make ballooning a practical thing.]

IN 1874, the King of Siam at the festival of his coronation, desired to offer his court the spectacle of an aërostatic ascent. He had sent to Paris for a balloon which was inflated in his presence. When the balloon was ready no one could be found who knew how, or who was willing, to guide it in the air. Then the King directed a poor slave under condemnation of death to be led into his presence and ordered the unfortunate creature to get into the car. The wretch climbed into the place as he was ordered, with the look of one who was going to destruction. The balloon, liberated from the ropes which fastened it to the earth, shot upwards with the rapidity of an arrow. No one will be astonished to learn that the slave thus launched into space, without provisions, without any means of guiding his course, or the least notion of ballooning, was never heard from.

Many aéronauts have been the victims of sarcasm by the crowd present to witness the ascension. Such was the case with the French aéronaut, Arban, in 1846. He had announced an ascension at Trieste on the eighth of September at four o'clock in the afternoon; at that hour not only was the balloon not inflated, but an accident to one of the holders of the gas rendered the operation difficult and slow. The public became impatient, murmured, and threatened. At six o'clock

there were loud cries; the crowd broke through the inclosure within which the inflation was going on and insulted the aéronaut.

Arban, indignant, determined to start, came what might. He attached the basket to the balloon; but that, not being wholly filled with gas, had not the force requisite to rise.

Nevertheless the outcry increased; the storm became a tempest. The exasperated aéronaut detached his basket, clung to the balloon, and went up without guide-rope or anchor.

In such an equipage Arban had the misfortune to be caught by an upper current of air which carried him over the Adriatic. He was observed for a long time with the aid of glasses. Barks and rowboats were launched to follow him. All was useless. He was soon lost in the fogs of the horizon. Nevertheless, always clinging to the balloon, he soared for two hours above the ocean; then he fell into the sea. By eight o'clock in the evening he was nearly drowned, but the bag of gas still carried him from wave to wave. At eleven o'clock his strength was almost gone, when suddenly a bark appeared, manned by two brave fishermen, François Salvagne and his son. The two sailors rowed with all their might and pulled Arban on board more dead than alive.

The terrible experience did not discourage Arban, who some years afterwards made an ascent at Barcelona. He was carried towards the Mediterranean and never heard of again.

La Mountain, well known in the United States from his numerous ascents, perished in mid-air in the most frightful manner, by reason of not having attached the car to his balloon properly. He made an ascension at Iona, in Michigan, on the Fourth of July, 1873. Thousands of spectators witnessed the ascension. He conceived the unfortunate idea of suspending his basket not from a network surrounding the aerial globe, but by a series of cords independent of each other and attached to a ring placed around the upper part of the balloon. He rose above the clouds nearest to the earth, through the breaks in which he could be seen. The cords probably twisted together in such a manner as to render the pressure of the gas unequal in different parts of the balloon. However that may be, the bag was torn and the gas escaped. La Mountain was precipitated from a great height with his basket and the pendant cords. He was seen to cling convulsively to this aerial skiff, which plunged downward to the ground with indescribable swiftness.

Some ingenious minds, which busy themselves with aerial navigation, attach more importance to the form and construction of the aerial ship than to that which is the soul of the system—the motor which assures the propulsion. Why have the aeronautical experiments made by my brother and myself remained in suspense? Because the balloon, *La France*, which has given the most satisfactory results hitherto obtained in the navigation of the air, had a speed of only six metres a second. This air-ship can be piloted only when the atmospheric currents have a speed of less than six metres a second. In order to find a wind so feeble, you must have very calm weather, something very rare in our climate. The air-ship *La France*, in order to do its work in ordinary weather, with winds of an average intensity, must have a speed of from ten to twelve metres a second. As, however, the weight that a balloon can raise is limited, it is necessary, in order to obtain such a result, to have on board a motor as light as that which was used for the first aërostatic experiments, but of much greater strength. The problem of aerial navigation, then, consists in finding a motor much lighter than any of those which are now used for industrial purposes. By motor I mean everything included in the mechanical system of the balloon, comprising: 1. The generator of energy; 2. The machine; 3. The propeller; and 4. The provision of combustible matter—coal or petroleum, if steam is used; chemical products, if electric or other motors are used—sufficient in quantity to feed the machine for some hours. This problem is assuredly not insolvable, but it offers very great difficulties, and those difficulties are precisely the ones which at this time shackle the progress of aerial navigation.

A certain number of persons argue in this fashion: You can never, they say, impart to balloons a speed sufficient to overcome aerial currents of an average intensity; you must therefore abandon balloons and have recourse to apparatus for flying or something heavier than the air. Yet, for such a scheme, you must still have light motors, even lighter motors than for an air-ship. It may be regarded as settled that anything heavier than the air can never be used for aerial locomotion.

## The Press.

### SOCIAL TOPICS.

#### THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

CAN RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS BE LEGALLY RESTRAINED FROM BOYCOTTING AND QUITTING WORK?

*New Nation* (Edward Bellamy's paper, Boston), March 25.—If the ruling [of Judge Ricks] is good law, it is the death-blow of trade-unionism and labor organizations of any sort. It ends the industrial struggle by striking from the hands of one of the combatants its only weapon, the strike, that is to say the concerted refusal to work until grievances are redressed. There has hitherto been no move in the war of organized capital upon organized labor, at once so audacious in conception and so far-reaching in possible results as this ruling. If it holds good, involuntary servitude, abolished by Lincoln's proclamation in 1863, will again have been legalized in our land. The first effect of the rulings will be, as already seems to be generally admitted, to convert all the railroad men in the country into intense believers in railroad nationalization. If they are going to be held to be public employés they are going to demand the advantages as well as the responsibilities of public employés. That is what is coming, and it is coming soon. Nationalism is the only way out for any of us. The trusts, the militia, and the Courts are bound to drive the people into it, whether they will or no.

*Journal of the Knights of Labor* (Philadelphia), March 23.—The language of Judge Ricks regarding the probable effect of a decision given by him in connection with the case is somewhat startling and will go far toward confirming the belief that some Judges at any rate are simply the servants and pliant tools of the corporations, willing and ready at all times to pervert judgment when the interests of these corporations require it. Here is the Judge's language:

In my opinion the strike is ended, and there is no fear of a general strike on the Lake Shore, which seemed inevitable yesterday. I have no doubt that the last of the trouble has been seen. Chief Arthur has been restrained from issuing any orders to the engineers, and they have virtually had the heart taken out of them. It is not necessary to comment upon such language from the lips of a Judge. The man does not even appear to have the decency to conceal or refrain from obtruding his shameful partiality. He does not take the trouble to pretend that his action on the bench was anything other than a shrewd and successful move in the interest of the railway company for the purpose of defeating the strike.

*Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung* (Anarchist), March 23.—The proceedings at Toledo teach that it has become impossible for the workingmen to bring about a genuine improvement in their social condition by the pursuance of so-called lawful methods. It is demonstrated that the measures adopted by organized labor in its own behalf, even if not immediately swept away by the remorseless hand of law, are destined to become of no account as measures for accomplishing definite objects and peculiar purposes; that as such measures they fall within the category of unlawful acts, and bring down judicial vengeance upon the heads of their originators. The fact that the oppressive laws are not everywhere and always administered unsparingly is of no consequence at all; these laws we have ever with us, all the same, and they will be applied as soon as the interests of capital make their execution necessary. In view of this state of things, how woful, shrill, and foolish are the jeremiads which the "law-and-order" workingmen pronounce against the Anarchists and their despicable design to render political law-giving and presumptuous dictation impossible! For according to the

law as now laid down, every Union, in so far as its members order the boycotting of non-union businesses, is nothing else than a band of lawless conspirators against the public welfare, all of whom deserve imprisonment. It is much to be desired that all the workingmen of this country may resolve to join in the so-called conspiracy; for its aim is to liberate the entire working class from its wage slavery to private capitalism, and at the same time to free all mankind from the common dangers of the rage for profit, of tyrannical compulsion, and of superstition.

*Railway World* (Philadelphia), March 25.—Instead of enunciating a startling novelty Judge Ricks, in his recent decision, followed the time-honored principles of law and justice. Whatever disagreements may, from time to time, occur between officials and employés, the Courts do not sanction the virtual blockade of traffic on which the strikers were bent. Men can leave their employment but they cannot remain on the premises for the purpose of obstructing the movement of trains. They can go or stay. If they go, they must withdraw quietly and peaceably. If they stay, they must perform their duties. As might have been expected, there is an outcry against the iniquity of this decision. Men who remain on or near the tracks of a railway, now urging some fellow employé to join them, now heaping ridicule and insult on some one who prefers to earn a livelihood for himself and family, now threatening a new-comer with personal violence, are obstructing traffic. It is reasonable to suppose that they will proceed to actual assault on persons and property. The lesson that a company has a right to run trains, and carry freight and passengers, even if some individuals have, or think they have, a grievance, is a lesson agitators are slow to learn. America is not Turkey, in spite of the loud protestations that liberty is being destroyed. Judge Ricks has offended every man who believes that popular liberty entitles him to throw bricks at a window or set fire to a building.

*Railway Age* (Chicago), March 24.—To the minds of many, the strangest thing is the fact that the power of Federal authority to protect the public in the use of its lines of transportation was ever questioned, and was not long ago invoked in the direction which Judges Ricks and Taft have now taken. The common law, the special statutes forbidding conspiracy against private and public interests, and the Inter-State Commerce Law, which, while teaming with prohibitions against railways, has also strong provisions for their protection, all seem to give power and commandment to their ministers to prevent the terrorizing, harassing, and injuring of the great body of the public by any minority of men combined purely for their own selfish purposes.

*Railway Review* (Chicago), March 25.—The remarks of Judge Ricks to the employés summoned before him in the contempt proceedings are especially worthy of careful reading, in that they set forth that a railway employé cannot terminate his services as the agent of a common carrier at will. This is a new doctrine to come from a Court, but it has the flavor of sound common-sense, and as supporting the proposition which this paper has for years maintained, it is altogether gratifying.

*Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York), March 25.—As I understand it, the recent injunctions were granted to prevent the violation of an implied contract. It would be better to have it expressed; but there is nothing revolutionary in the reasoning by which it is inferred to exist. The employés of a railroad company have agreed to do the work which the company is itself bound to have done. They may leave work at a day's notice (in the absence of any agreement to the contrary), but they cannot refuse to do a given part of the work, the whole of which they have agreed to do. The novelty of the case consists in the application of the equity remedy of

an injunction. But this is not really new. The remedy is always appropriate in cases where irreparable damage is threatened, or pursuit of legal compensation would be inadequate. Let it once be understood that this time-honored summary remedy is available against violent breaches of contract involving the public safety and comfort, and every railroad company will make haste to agree upon terms with its employés fair to both parties. If the latter refuse to engage or reengage themselves upon proposed terms, let them be compelled to keep the peace, and to abstain from interference with others who wish the chance they resign. But while the term of their agreement lasts, let them be compelled to abide by it as other citizens are compelled to keep their undertakings. How much would be left of the evil of strikes under such a simple, fair enforcement of old-fashioned justice? Simply this, I think: That strikes might occur (as they ought to) upon occasions of real importance; but they would be free from violence, and they would be subject at once and normally to the action of the Courts.

*Bradstreet's* (New York), March 25.—Whatever might be said about the precedents, the decision rendered by Judge Ricks seems to be only the working out of the doctrine of public interest to its logical conclusion, and its application to the employés of railroad corporations on the one side, as it has been applied to the corporations and their officers on the other. The decision means that employés of quasi-public corporations must assume their employment with the understanding that they may not in all cases quit work when they please, and that they cannot quit it under circumstances going to show a design to cripple the operation of the roads with which they are connected or others which have contracts with them. The decisions in the cases will doubtless be appealed from, and whether they will be sustained or not remains to be seen. If the general doctrine advanced is not sustained the doctrine of public interest as applied to corporations will be seen to be limited and partial in its application.

*Boston Journal*, March 24.—The Inter-State Commerce Law expressly provides that every common carrier "shall afford all reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith." To the faithful observance of these regulations the roads and their officers are bound under heavy penalties. But the by-law of the Locomotive Brotherhood intervenes and says that under certain circumstances what the law requires the roads to do shall not be done, and that if it is attempted to be done the engineers in the road's employ shall at once quit their work. When a strike occurs upon a connecting road, railroad managers are to take their choice between violating the clear provisions of the law of the United States and having their own business peremptorily brought to a standstill, and the performance of their public functions made impossible. Is it a legal act for any organization to make and enforce such a by-law as that? This is the real point at issue, and however the present case may be conducted, this is the point which will ultimately have to be settled.

*Brooklyn Eagle*, March 24.—Congress has passed a law saying that no railroad can refuse to take passengers, mails, or freight from any other railroad, merely because it may not like that other road. Now what Federal law will not permit railroads to do it will not permit the railroad employés known as locomotive engineers to do. Yet this is just what the rule of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers presumes to do and to order its members to do. The Inter-State Commerce Law was passed by Congress. The rule of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was passed by itself. In this country whatever gets in the way of the

laws of the United States gets out of their way, otherwise it is ground to powder.

*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, March 24.*—Upon the general subject of men working or ceasing to work according to their own personal feelings or ideas in the matter, there is much and contrary discussion. This is a question, however, upon which clear ideas should prevail. Human society is so organized that we are all more or less dependent upon each other, and there must be mutual recognition of mutual rights and duties, or endless confusion will follow.

*Cleveland Leader, March 23.*—Judge Ricks deserves credit for finding what appears to be a sound basis for the ruling in the Inter-State Commerce Statute. In effect, it will prevent a labor leader from arbitrarily interfering to terminate contracts between employer and employé, on a moment's notice, and will compel workingmen in the employ of a railway company to refrain from using their places to block the performance of its just duties by a common carrier. It takes it out of the hands of three or four men to tie up all the railways of the country and paralyze commerce on the instant to the great injury of the public as well as the railroad company, and is, accordingly, a valuable protection to the trade of the nation.

*Indianapolis Sentinel, March 25.*—We do not believe that a Judge can prevent the employé from resigning his position. Whatever argument might be made in favor of such power, it is certainly not practicable to make men work if they refuse. You may do it in penitentiaries, but it will never be possible to enforce penitentiary discipline on free men. . . . If Judge Ricks should decide it to be the law, and should be upheld by the Supreme Court, the legislative department would unquestionably make it not the law at the earliest opportunity. The idea of compelling any man to continue in an employment that is for any reason distasteful to him, is utterly repugnant to all American theories of freedom and the natural rights of man. "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," are more sacred than any importance of transporting freight or passengers, and they will always remain so in this country.

*Chicago Globe, March 25.*—Chief Arthur has issued an official statement of the engineers' side of the Ann Arbor strike. After covering all the points in controversy, he closes with the following statement:

All the engineers and firemen ask is fair play and there will be no trouble. If the men are not at liberty to quit work when at any time it suits their convenience, then certainly the same rule will apply to a railroad company and deny them the right to discharge a man at any time they choose without consulting his convenience and comfort. We are at any time ready to subscribe to any rule that will apply alike to employer and employé.

This is certainly high and right ground to take, and is fully in keeping with the *Daily Globe's* sentiments on this subject as expressed a week ago. There is no doubt but the action of Judge Ricks will prove the entering wedge to the solution of this whole labor question. All that labor wants is fair play, and any action of judge or jury that will tend to secure that end by forcing the employer to make the concession should be hailed with joy by all working-men.

*Detroit Tribune, March 24.*—An important question here seems to be whether railroad employés can be brought under the terms of the Inter-State Commerce Law. That act imposes certain conditions upon common carriers. Judge Ricks's position extends the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce Law to railroad employés. He sets up the same control and regulation of their actions as is assumed in the case of common carriers. He puts common carriers, their officers, agents, servants, and employés in the same boat. Is the Inter-State Commerce Law capable of this construction? That is the real question at issue.

*Detroit Free Press, March 24.*—Indirectly, at least, the question is raised as to the binding force of agreements entered into between

workingmen as members of a union, and of the orders and decrees issued by officers of such unions. If what has been intimated as the probable decision of the Court shall be made the settled law of the land, the trades and labor organizations will be weakened beyond repair. Orders from the heads of such organizations will carry no weight if they can be suspended summarily by the Courts, and the members prohibited from obeying them under penalty of punishment for contempt. The enemies of labor would be glad, no doubt, to have the cases now on trial to take that turn; but we doubt if they would profit by it one-thousandth part as much as the cause of individual freedom would suffer. The rule of the union may be, under certain circumstances, despotic; but even when it is most so there is this alleviation, that the subject of it submits himself to it voluntarily and can repudiate it at will. It would be far otherwise with the despotism which would be the natural outgrowth of such a ruling as has been hinted at.

*Minneapolis Journal, March 23.*—The order of the Court against the boycott by Lake Shore engineers of freight from the Ann Arbor Road, where the strike originated, is not so surprising, as the point has probably been covered in a general way, at least, before; but the injunction to restrain employés of the Ann Arbor Road from quitting work goes to the root of the matter and involves the very life of the labor organizations engaged in railroad work. It is an interesting question how far the same rule might be extended in its application to employés in other industries—how far the argument that public interest dominated the right to strike might hold good.

*St. Louis Republic, March 25.*—If the Federal Government through its Courts can control the actions of railway employés on the ground that they are rendering a public service, then the Federal Government, on the same ground of public expediency, can also control the actions of railway officials. Three-fourths of the troubles in connection with railways come from the arbitrary action of these officials, and when the issue comes to be fully understood Judges will take the places of Ricks and Taft who will haul railway officials into Court for promulgating orders and reducing wages that will result in inconvenience to the traveling public and interfere with inter-State commerce. The corporations need not imagine that they can use their Judges to interfere with the liberty of citizens who happen to be railway employés, without having the tables turned upon them. A few more such performances as that of Ricks and Taft and the Government ownership of railroads will become one of the great issues in our politics.

*Omaha Bee, March 24.*—This issue is sure to bring prominently before the public mind the question of such Government control and regulation both of the corporations and their employés as will prevent conflicts that inflict injury upon the public. Legislation is needed that will compel those engaged in a service of a public character to subordinate private considerations to the public interests.

#### THE CHINESE.

*Nashville American, March 25.*—Chinese cheap labor has finally found a defender. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, is its advocate. At a recent meeting of the Congregational Club at Washington the Justice in discussing the question, "Is the nation just in its attitude towards the Chinese and other nations?" said that he believed it to be the right and duty of the country at certain times to prevent hurtful immigration just as men were in duty bound to keep out of their own homes any persons who would be hurtful to the members of their families; but, he continued, the Chinese laborers were excluded by Congress for the real reason that they were so industrious and saving and economical in their habits that they could do work at lower prices

than our own laborers, and by doing so lay up money. He argued that industry and economy being regarded as virtues in our own people, it is unjust that we object to the Chinese for possessing the same qualities. This championing of Chinese cheap labor by one occupying such a high position as Justice Brewer attracts attention. We do not see the justice of his conclusion on this subject. The Chinese, for unnumbered generations, have followed methods of life radically at variance with the American plans and ideas. The Chinese laborer, by remaining in his own country, is upon an equal footing with all and has an equal chance, and no more; but for us to open our gates to him to come into our midst with his inherited ideas and capacities for working and living in a way that it would simply be impossible for Americans to do without years or possibly generations of a growth, or rather degeneration in that direction, would be giving the Chinese immigrant an advantage which he could in no wise possess in his own country, and in the same proportion perpetrate a most grievous injustice upon our own people who would see our country flooded with a strange people with whom they could not compete, as they could not descend to their plane of living, even if they wished to do so.

*Philadelphia Record, March 24.*—It is in no unjust spirit of discrimination, then, that the Chinese are excluded from this country, but from a just sense of self-preservation which all nations must obey if they would accomplish a high destiny. To every logical mind, the exclusion of the Chinese from this country is a totally different matter from a restriction upon the admission of the European races from whom the American people have sprung. Immigration of kindred races is no more dangerous now than it was at any former period of the country's history. The evils connected with it are vastly overbalanced by the good. But the teeming hives of population in China are capable of pouring upon the shores of California their surplus millions to spread over the continent wherever climate and opportunities may invite them. With all the merits attributed to the Chinese by the admirers of their peculiar civilization, they cannot be permitted to occupy the fairest portions of Asia and America at the same time. The day may come when it will not be necessary to put a legal prohibition upon the Asiatic migration; but that day seems to be far in the distance.

*Denver Republican, March 23.*—If for some noble purpose the Chinese laborers spend relatively less money than American laborers, and in doing so deny themselves things which they would like to enjoy, it may be said to be a virtue on their part. But if it is because of the lower order of their mode of life, and, in general, of their civilization that they are enabled to get along with a less expenditure of money than American laborers can live upon, owing to their superior mode of living and higher civilization, then the lower expenditure of the Chinese is in no sense whatever a personal virtue. Instead of being something which should commend them to American approval, it is suggestive of the serious consequences which would flow from unrestricted Chinese immigration.

#### SOCIALISM AT THE WEST AND SOUTH.

*Raleigh News and Observer, March 25.*—The readiness with which the West and South have fallen into line in adopting Socialistic ideas is one of the most remarkable developments of this new period of our national life. As for the West we are not so surprised at the people there adopting any new-fangled notions, for the whole country is new and the normal condition borders on the sensational. The Southern people, however, present a different spectacle. They have ever been conservative in thought and slow in action. Yet we find to-day that they have turned a new leaf and

show themselves very susceptible to new creeds and easily led off by specious arguments that appeal to their cupidity. This development of the South is sufficiently curious to arrest the attention of those who study popular movements. The chief basis of it all appears to be a willingness to prune men of much of their individuality and to enlarge the paternal functions of government. The principle, instead of being to confine government to its narrowest limits, allowing the utmost freedom to the citizens, seems to be to invest government with powers to regulate all the concerns of life and put the people in straight-jackets. Should this idea ever be largely sanctioned, the Government would soon come to be viewed as a despotism and offensive tyranny, and there would be an uprising against it as soon as the people failed to find that it did not make sunshine and prosperity. And so it appears to us that the present popular tendency is of fearful import, and is by far the most dangerous outcropping that this country has ever witnessed.

#### OUR FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.

*Springfield Republican*, March 26.—New York City was given a population of 1,515,301 by the Census of 1890; Chicago 1,099,850. Recent Census bulletins show that at the same time New York had a foreign-born population of 639,943 and Chicago 450,666. This gives to each city about the same proportion of foreign-born citizens, or something over 40 per cent. But the various nationalities have distributed themselves in a curious way between the two cities. The following table will illustrate:

	New York.	Chicago.
Germans.....	210,723	161,037
Irish.....	190,418	70,028
Russians.....	48,790	7,683
Norwegians.....	1,575	21,835
Danes.....	1,495	7,087
Swedes.....	7,069	43,032
Bohemians.....	8,099	25,105
Poles.....	6,759	24,086
Hungarians.....	1,222	1,818
Italians.....	39,951	5,685
French.....	16,535	2,502

Aside from the Germans, Irish, and Hungarians, the people of the various nationalities show a marked disposition to flock together. New York draws the Russians, Italians, and French, while Chicago attracts the Scandinavian races and the Bohemians and Poles. While the Germans outnumber the Irish in New York, they are little heard of in the politics of the city; and while in Chicago there are more than two Germans to one Irishman, the latter is quite as conspicuous in public affairs there as the former. British subjects by birth, other than Irish, are about as numerous in one city as the other—Chicago having 65,000, and New York 60,000. It would appear that the Germans are much less disposed to activity in politics than the Irish. Such is undoubtedly the case. But it is to be borne in mind that the Irish were, as a rule, the earlier comers, and that they have always evinced a greater eagerness to shake off their former allegiance and become naturalized than have the Germans. From 1850 to 1880 the Irish led in the number of immigrants, and it was not until the last decade that the Germans came to the front in the exodus to America. The foreign-born population of the United States in 1850 was 2,244,602, or 9.68 per cent. of the total; in 1890 it was 9,249,547, or 14.7 per cent. But the great increase was not evenly distributed over the whole period. It was crowded for the most part into the decade ending with 1860, in which the foreign element increased from 9.68 per cent. of the total population to 13.77 per cent. Since 1870 there has been practically no increase in the proportion of foreign-born to the whole population. In 1850 the Germans and Irish together constituted more than two-thirds of the foreign-born population of the country; they now make up about one-half of that population. Another point of interest brought out by these census figures is that of the whole foreign-born population of 1890, 44 per cent. is

located in the 124 principal cities of the country. If the Scandinavian races, which so generally crowded upon the farms of the Northwest, were excluded, it would probably be found that much more than one-half of this population was located in the cities.

#### POLITICAL.

##### THE REFORM CLUB'S TARIFF BILL.

*Pittsburgh Post* (Dem.), March 24.—It is not difficult to forecast the general trend of what tariff legislation will be under the new conditions, and the pledges of the Democratic party, and this the bill of the Reform Club does. In the first place duties will be levied on the ad valorem plan so far as practicable, and it is practicable in all but a few exceptional cases. At present there is a mixture of ad valorem, specific, and compound duties, which is a great obstruction to business. Then the Reform Club bill proposes to admit all raw materials free of duty, and reduce to a minimum the rates on crude manufactures to be subjected to more advanced processes. The rate of duties will in no case exceed 25 per cent., and as an illustration it is stated that, with wool on the free list, the duties on all woolen and worsted manufactures will not be more than 25 per cent. This is a cut from the reform bill sent the Senate by the House at the last session, and which proposed 35 and 40 per cent. on woolens. The existing rates of duties on wool and woolens are abominably mixed, and run all the way from 50 to 150 per cent. They are on the principle of highway robbery. The Reform Club bill does not favor a specific free list, but that everything shall be made free which is not expressly subject to duty. All articles upon which the revenue collected does not pay the expenses of collection it is held should be made free of duty.

*Boston Globe* (Dem.), March 24.—This particular bill may not be adopted, but it will furnish valuable material for study and suggestion, as coming from men who have wrought it, not as politicians and agents of interested constituencies, but as thinkers and economists. There is ample evidence in the published extracts from this new measure that free raw material will be its foundation principle. While the purpose of the new bill is objectively for revenue, its framers by no means propose to cripple the necessary revenues merely in order to spite the protection theory, and it is frankly declared that incidental though sufficient protection will be found in the duties proposed. The Democratic party will be found loyal to its platform, and at the same time loyal to the business interests of the country, in the tariff adjustments to be finally settled upon. But whatever bill is finally adopted, it will not be the bill of any dominating leader or clique, but a deliberate verdict gathered from the best judgments and arguments presented.

*Baltimore News* (Dem.), March 24.—The committee regards it as highly desirable that there should be no specific free list, but that everything not expressly made dutiable should be free. There are such difficulties, however, in the way of this change that the committee has compromised by placing upon the free list "all articles upon which the revenue collected is too small to pay for collection, and upon which it is not probable that any mere reduction of rates would produce substantial revenue." So long as raw materials are taxed there can be no equitable reduction in the protective duties upon manufactured articles. The manufacturers of America could not compete with their European rivals if they were compelled to pay more for their raw materials. Therefore, such materials have mostly been placed upon the free-list in the committee's bill, in order to justify a substantial reduction in the duties upon manufactures.

*Indianapolis Sentinel* (Dem.), March 24.—We are gratified to know that Secretary Car-

lisle has no foolish ideas on this subject, but announces his readiness to consider suggestions from clubs and other organizations, all of which will be treated as suggestions and nothing more. If they commend themselves they will be accepted; otherwise not. Congress has repeatedly made efforts to obtain suggestions of the same kind in preparing tariff bills, and there is no reason that Mr. Carlisle should not. The only difference will be that this time the consumers will be consulted instead of the beneficiaries.

*Chicago Herald* (Dem.), March 25.—On the whole, the bill which the committee have prepared seems to be a very good one, so far as can be judged from the outline of its provisions which has been laid before the public. The committee would have done better, however, if they had frankly admitted that they purposely retained features of protection, instead of pretending that they framed their measure on revenue lines purely, and wholly regardless of protection. It would be better to admit the intention is to change from the artificial to the natural by successive steps, than to come before the country under partly false pretenses. The committee would have done better also if it had proposed to restore the purely revenue duties on tea and coffee, and the almost purely revenue duty on sugar, making the rate lower, however, than it was under the law of 1883.

*Richmond Times* (Dem.), March 24.—We see no harm done to any one by Mr. Anderson amusing himself with tariff exercise of this sort. The tariff has got to be revised—that is certain, and if Mr. Anderson can revise it well it is a gratuitous and meritorious service for him to do in that direction to the public. If his work, when done, is valuable, Congress can adopt it and save itself the labor of performing it. If it is worthless, it can be thrown aside with no harm done.

*Richmond Dispatch* (Dem.), March 24.—The New York bill provides for the levying of customs duties for the avowed purpose of compensating the American manufacturers of certain articles for the internal taxes levied upon them. This is of course a proper concession to the manufacturers in question. The Government might by its legislation ruin forever some of the industries of this country if it were to act upon the theory of the Free Trade doctrinaire. The people of Virginia would not be able to sell a pound of manufactured tobacco—indeed, would not be able to manufacture tobacco at all—if the Free Traders were allowed to admit foreign-manufactured tobacco into this country free of duty at the same time that they levied a heavy internal tax upon every pound of tobacco manufactured in this State. This practical exemplification of the working of a Free Trade governmental policy ought to teach the New York reformers that there are two sides to all the important questions raised by statesmen in connection with the tariff policy of this country. The New York reformers themselves lay down a wise rule on this subject when they say, as they do, that "all foreign articles which, if made here, would be subject to internal taxes, must of course be subjected to an equal tariff tax." But those reformers are not doing what they claim to be doing. They cannot be credited with providing for "a fulfillment of the pledges under which the Democrats obtained control of the National Government." As an object lesson Mr. E. Ellery Anderson's tariff bill may render valuable service to the country.

*Jersey City Evening Journal* (Rep.), March 24.—These reformers have made up a reform tariff bill, which, they say, is what it ought to be, with the exception that it won't suit the Southern representatives of the sugar, rice, and cotton interests, and, therefore, they propose to leave the adjustment of tariff matters, as to those specifically Southern interests, to the representatives of that section of the country. This is in accord with the usual Democratic method of allowing the Southern Democracy to have its own way in everything. Wells, Shear-

man & Co., do, however, propose to have the Democratic Congress and Administration put the knife to the throat of all, or most of our thriving industries in the States north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. They reluctantly consent to "draw it a little mild" on the iron industry; they open the old door to all the traditional and certain swindling of the Government by the revival of the old ad valorem system of levying duties on foreign imports. It is altogether a curious and interesting exhibit, and we shall by and by have a chance to find out to what extent the Free Trade British cranks are likely to be able to control the Administration of Grover Cleveland. They have two ideas that prompt all their acts. They are anti-American and pro-British in all their ideas, and they exhibit in all their operations a certain and persistent ignoring of all the facts that pertain to the question of Free Trade *versus* Protection.

*Boston Advertiser (Rep.), March 24.*—It is barely possible that the action of the truly good, great, and generous New York reformers may go unrecognized by the Administration. President Cleveland has the reputation of being rather "set" in his views on public questions. It is barely possible that he may decline to accept the programme of the self-sacrificing importers who have so kindly undertaken to relieve him of all responsibility in the matter. Of course such purblind obstinacy would seem outrageous, viewed from the standpoint of the Reform Club; nevertheless, that course would be very characteristic of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. C. S. Fairchild, who is a prominent member of the Club, would give his fellow members some very interesting and instructive "points" on that score out of his own recent personal experience, and he really ought to do so at once in order to prevent any over-confidence on the part of the Club concerning the acceptance of the proffered tariff reform bill.

*Boston Evening Transcript (Ind.-Rep.), March 23.*—Nothing President Cleveland has said warrants the belief that he proposes to wreck any established interest. And if Representative Holman is correct, that Congress will not be called together at an earlier period than December, he is in no mood to hurry the disposition of such an important question as the tariff which affects American business in so many different ways.

*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.), March 24.*—The committee of the Reform Club regrets that some incidental protection will remain in their scheme of tariff reform. It must be distressing to thorough Free Traders, but the volume of importations invited will neutralize this supposed incidental protection by shutting up our factories right and left. Competition in all the markets now reached and supplied with American products will shut those products out and the producers will go tramping. It is very simple. This is the dose the people must take, they have ordered it. Let them have it as quickly as possible.

*Baltimore American (Rep.), March 25.*—The fact of the matter is that the country does not want a tariff bill from New York. New York is an importing city. A bill such as Messrs. Anderson, Fairchild, Shearman, Wells, Warner, Wheeler, and Schoenhof—all Free Traders and anti-snappers—have prepared would bring immediate disaster to the country. It would flood the United States with foreign goods, close our factories, throw the balance of trade against us, and knock that gold reserve higher than Gilderoy's kite.

*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Ind.-Rep.), March 24.*—The professional tariff reformers can go right ahead presenting their various schemes; but when the solid work is to be done it will be found that there can be no successful assault made upon the American protective system. The Democratic party may well put off the day of judgment in this matter. It will find the tariff problem the hardest nut to crack it has ever been confronted with.

This is the simple state of the case, and largely explains why the first attempt at tariff reform by the New York professional tariff doctors has received such cavalier treatment in the house of its supposed friends. From a practical standpoint it will not bear even superficial examination. Next!

*Albany Express (Rep.), March 25.*—If Mr. Cleveland were less of an egotist, he would have become restless under the importunities, suggestions, prayers, and commands of the little fellows of the Reform Club and their congeners, who sought to constitute themselves directors of the Administration. But being what he is the break was sudden and complete. In a spirit of petty revenge the Reform Club has put forth its ridiculous tariff concoction in the malicious hope that it will stand before the country a striking reminder of Grover Cleveland's broken pledge to smash the tariff—for even the fanatical "reformers" in that institution, at length perceive that Mr. Cleveland will not commit himself to the support of their hare-brained schemes against the manufacturing interests of the country. This is the meaning of the "Tariff Bill" offered by the Gasbag Club, otherwise known as the Reform Club of New York. It is the mark of the parting of Mr. Cleveland from the cranks who thought they would mould his Administration. It means that the Mugs and the Anti-Snappers are not "going to run" Mr. Cleveland.

*New York Herald (Ind.), March 24.*—The plan which the Reform Club has formulated after much travail and agony of soul seems at first sight to be a rehash of propositions which have been discussed for many years. There must be, of course, something original and unique in it, but we have not yet had time to discover where it is. It is barely possible that the Administration may be able to jog along without calling on any one to do its work for it. Let us at least hope so, unless the Reform Club has something better to suggest than the old ideas, which have become threadbare and tattered. Mr. Cleveland may be trusted to handle that particular topic—which he has devoted considerable attention—without the uninvited help of gentlemen who think the universe will crack unless they step to the front.

#### THE OFFICES.

##### THE BURKE APPOINTMENT—THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR VOORHEES.

*Civil Service Chronicle (Indianapolis), March.*—The appointment of Frank B. Burke, of Jeffersonville, to be United States District Attorney for Indiana, is so unfortunate that it ought to be withdrawn. Burke was a member of our State Senate in 1889 and 1891. He was one of the leaders in defeating the Civil Service Bill which would have taken the benevolent institutions out of politics. He opposed the Australian Ballot Bill, and was the only Democrat in the General Assembly who voted against it. He opposed the new charter for this city. Any measure that was for the general benefit could safely count on Burke's opposition. He is one of the most vicious men who ever got into public place. His appointment seems to be due to the influence of Senator Voorhees. After being the chief factor in bringing Mr. Cleveland's former Administration into disgrace in Indiana, it is strange that Voorhees should have any influence. He is working solely and only to secure the reelection of Daniel W. Voorhees to the Senate without friction. He cares nothing for the public service. He is a Bourbon of the Bourbons; he has never been known to lift up his voice for any kind of reform. There is a reform element in the Democratic party in this State. It has had to fight steadily against such men as Burke and Voorhees, and against them it has already accomplished important work.

*Indianapolis News (Ind.-Rep.), March 23.*—Mr. Burke is a spoilsman of the worst type, whose influence has been upon the side of

vicious legislation and opposed to things that are wholesome and of good report. Organized labor, in vindicating itself from what it considers an insult, finds itself going with the whole trend of sentiment in the State which makes for purity in public affairs. In State matters Mr. Burke made himself odious. In matters pertaining to the city of Indianapolis he was the enemy of reform, purity, and progress. It would be difficult to name, offhand, anyone so objectionable to the instincts of right and righteousness, in public affairs, as Mr. Burke. He is the type of everything that Mr. Cleveland is known to oppose in public life, both in act and idea. Add to this that he was an enemy of Cleveland, doing his malevolent best to defeat him and heap upon him ridicule and abuse; to have Mr. Cleveland appoint him to such an office as this, or any office, gives to the act not merely reinforcement of the powers of evil, but the quality of a humiliation on the part of Mr. Cleveland.

*Springfield Republican (Ind.), March 24.*—No one knows President Cleveland will take any stock in the story that he is using the public patronage to buy the favor of Chairman Voorhees of the Senate Finance Committee for the Administration's financial and tariff politics. But it is none the less certain that in naming Voorhees's man Burke for United States District Attorney for Indiana he has made a blunder which should not be allowed to stand. Not only do the independent and many of the leading Democratic papers of the State and the reform elements denounce the appointment, but the labor organizations are passing resolutions stating that Burke "as a legislator proved to be a tool of the corporations," and that "we denounce said appointment as an insult to labor and acquit President Cleveland of intentional wrong in the matter, believing he was grossly imposed on by Senator Voorhees and Congressman Jason B. Brown, and we express the hope that he will rectify the wrong by removing the appointee." This comes from a mass-meeting of Democrats and laboring men at Indianapolis. It is not the first time Voorhees has deceived Cleveland in such matters.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.), March 23.*—The trouble into which the President has got over the appointment of one of Senator Voorhees's followers as District Attorney for Indiana, calls attention once more to the danger which lurks always in trusting the representations of spoilsman in matters of this kind. The chances are a hundred to one that they will not tell the truth about their candidate's qualifications, and that behind his candidacy there are bargains and deals and shady political transactions which will be brought to light sooner or later, to the humiliation of everybody concerned in the selection. All the trouble of this kind that President Cleveland has ever had has come from his occasional yielding to the spoilsman of his party. He has had no trouble from the appointees whom he has put into office either in opposition to the wishes of the spoilsman or without their knowledge. These have invariably commanded general approval for him at the time of their selection, and have given him no reason to feel ashamed of them or to make excuses for them after they have entered upon their duties. The lesson of experience in this matter is so clear that argument upon it is a waste of time.

*New York Times (Ind.-Dem.), March 26.*—Mr. Cleveland appeals to the intelligence and conscience of the country. He appeals just as frankly against the advocates of the free-silver fallacy in Indiana, as against the local rings of spoilsman in New York or elsewhere. He is no more likely to "trade and dicker"—as Mr. Charles Francis Adams said in 1872—with one than with the other. He knows that his strength, remarkable and inspiring as it has been shown to be, lies in the mutual confidence between himself and the honest voters of the country. They trust him, even when they do not agree with him, because he trusts them. To his noble and constant appeal to their man-

hood and honor they have responded magnificently. He is not likely to throw away a force of this proved greatness to take to politicians' methods of barter. The appointments that seem to some to give force to such a wild inference must be set down to the errors of judgment that any man is exposed to, or to misinformation or bad advice. They cannot be accepted as evidence of gratuitous folly.

*Boston Herald (Ind.-Dem.), March 24.*—The serious mistake made in the present [Indiana] case is enough in itself to show that a rule which allows the opinion of Senators to be conclusive is not a safe one. From what the people of this country know of Senator Voorhees, they would not think of making him President if it was only on account of the class of men with whom he would surround his Administration. If he is not fitted for the appointment of officers in the country generally, is he fitted for the appointment of officers in Indiana? This is what courtesy to Senators in the President implies, and what Senatorial etiquette makes necessary.

#### MR. CLEVELAND VS. THE MACHINE.

*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), March 25.*—The machine was once aggressive and defiant. That was before the Cleveland tidal wave. Is it not time that aggression and defiance be brought to a halt? Like the unruly urchin stepped on by a horse, the machine is not nearly so handsome as it was before the people turned down its oracles and broke up its schemes. A little patience, a little modesty, and a little consideration for the eternal fitness of things would do no particular harm at the present cheerful and interesting juncture. Adoption of a different course will do the machine no service, and may do it some positive injury. To men who cannot see beyond their noses organization is always formidable; but its formidable qualities become infinitesimally feeble when brought into the clear light of fact, of reason, and of sober experience. With all its forces and all its resources even the machine cannot afford to stimulate derision. That is precisely what the henchmen of the organization are doing in their incoherent demonstrations against Democrats who thought Grover Cleveland preferable for President in 1892 even before the machine gave them permission to speak or think on that or any other subject.

#### THE "SUN" ON THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.

*New York Sun (Dem.), March 27.*—Let us cease to admire the chatter of the popinjays and princxes, the fools who believe and the unfortunates who think they believe, that there is any taint of the ridiculous or the harmful about the men who seek public honors. The President, the Senators, the heads of the departments are lucky office-seekers; and if they so far forget themselves and their duties as to be impatient with other office-seekers, sensible men will not fail to remind them that the fingers and the hand are in even a less favorable situation for quarreling with each other than the pot and the kettle. When you read of the "incursions of the office-seekers" and of their "descent" upon Washington you read of something to be proud of; you read that there are still plenty of men alive to their duty and their glory as citizens and patriots. Honor to the office-seekers, and confusion to the puling and measly prigs: the Americans ashamed of themselves!

#### THE SOUTH AND THE PATRONAGE.

*Birmingham Age-Herald (Dem.), March 24.*—If a good man desire good office, let him get it if possible, for it is honorable. If he be a good Southern man he shall have the best of our good wishes, for our people have been kept out of good things governmental almost entirely since the restoration of the Union. The Government money is not distributed down this way to any hurtful extent. Of the \$200,000,000 expended in pensions, probably not one-twentieth is paid out in the "rebel" States.

Assuredly, our people do not expect pensions, and wouldn't accept them if offered; but we merely cite a case in point. No ex-Confederate would object to an honest pension roll of Union soldiers, but it is wholly improbable that any ex-Confederate will live long enough to see such a roll. The simple truth is, the South has been for many years taxed to the utmost farthing to enrich the tariff kings of the North. They have grown rich to the extent of colossal fortunes, whilst we have grown constantly poorer. They have gotten nearly all the money there is in the country, and we are living on hope. So the South is entitled to a very full share of patronage under an Administration which she did so much to place in power. Pending a reduction in the burdensome taxation which is grinding the life out of this section, let us have whatever of Federal patronage that we may be entitled to under a liberal dispensation. We merit the exercise of great liberality on the part of the President, and we believe the President fully realizes the truth and will act accordingly.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE POPULISTS.

*Farmers' Voice (Chicago), March 25.*—It seems to be the common expression of politicians that the Populist Party is dead. They profess to found their belief upon the trouble in the Kansas Legislature. The *Voice* is not partisan. It will make no difference to it if any party lives or dies. But the *Voice* has eyes to see and intellect to think; and it but reiterates what it has said, that the movement on the part of the masses to this Government of the people, by the people, and for the people will go steadily forward to complete victory. If President Cleveland and his Congress—which is of the same political faith—should give the people what they demand, a currency sufficient to float the business of this country; should say that the national bank system is a money monopoly, and that the Government itself should issue all money; that we should have free coinage of American silver; that the Inter-State Commerce Law shall be strengthened until it is of some effect as regards our farmer shippers; that the infamous patent laws, under which farmers are the greatest sufferers, shall be remedied; that he is for the people and not for Wall street, we think he and his Congress might destroy the evident uprising of the people. If these things, and some others that we might mention, are not done by the present Administration, the Populist party, or some other party that takes its place, will forge ahead to the destruction of both the old parties.

#### FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Cleveland and his policy occupy a large space in the Foreign Press. The prevailing opinion is that his Administration will exalt American interests, and also do much to strengthen international commerce and the bond of union between the United States and the nations of the world.

#### THE TARIFF AND SILVER.

*Nieuws van den Dag (Conservative), Amsterdam, Holland.*—President Cleveland appears to be unwilling to call an extra session of Congress. He evidently intends to utilize the time until the end of the vacation to plan a thorough revision of the tariff, and to devise means for a satisfactory settlement of the Silver Question.

*The Times (Independent), Melbourne, Australia.*—The real silver-crisis will come, if, as is threatened, the United States Congress repeals the Silver Law of 1890. If the greatest single customer for silver in the world vanishes from the market, we may expect a bad frost in silver interests!

#### ECONOMY AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

*Atlas (Liberal), Algiers, Africa.*—Mr. Cleveland once said: "We should strive to rid our-

selves and our countrymen of the idea that there is anything shabby or disgraceful in economy." In this sentence is to be found the secret of his remarkable popularity. One would have supposed from the acts of the leaders of the Republican Party that the Americans were a nation of money-worshippers. Those who possessed not wealth were assumed to be given over to the worship of those who did possess it. The Republican President openly scoffed at cheapness as something abhorrent and disgraceful. "I cannot," he said, "find myself in sympathy with this demand for cheap coats, which seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coats." Acting in obedience to such high authority, the Republican Congress literally voted to abolish cheapness. They took the great surplus in the Treasury and scattered it to the winds by favoring jobbery and extravagance of every kind. But the Americans are a nation of plain people. The overwhelming majority of their citizens find life a constant struggle with poverty. Frugality, economy, and unceasing labor are their daily companions. If they had really become a nation of money-worshippers, a people so dazzled by the spectacle of wealth that they were willing to put men in office simply because they were rich, then their character as a people had undergone the most deplorable transformation witnessed since the closing days of the Roman Republic. But they have not changed. Mr. Cleveland, appealing straight to the people in the plain language which the people recognize as their own, has been heard with joy in every corner of the land. He appeals to those principles in American character which have made the greatness of the American Republic in the past, and which alone are capable of insuring for it an honorable and lasting future.

#### HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

*Kölnische Zeitung (National Liberal), Cologne, Germany.*—Mr. Cleveland has withdrawn the Treaty with Hawaii. But there is no doubt that the Hawaiian Islands are of the greatest importance to the United States. The Americans are rapidly building a navy worthy of their maritime interests, and they cannot overlook the value of a naval-station in the middle of the North Pacific Ocean. German influence ranks third at Honolulu, but it is predominant in the Samoan Islands. No doubt these matters of the Pacific Ocean will be settled agreeably to all parties concerned.

*De Mail Courant (Conservative), Amsterdam, Holland.*—According to advices from Washington, the Annexationists have lost all hope. The common-sense of the American people has therefore gained another victory.

#### FOREIGN MATTERS.

The Panama Scandal still continues to occupy space in the European papers, and the German Military Bill is as hotly discussed as ever.

In France, the Protestants evince considerable interest in the concessions which Rome has made to the French Democracy.

A Branch of the House of Orange is about to return to the Roman Catholic Faith.

The Italian Government has lost heavily by the licensed lottery during the Pope's Jubilee.

The winter vacation of the Dutch Chambers has been shortened on account of the many important questions which will have to be settled during the present session. The Houses met in the last week of February. Among the matters under discussion are the Universal Suffrage Bill, and the affairs of the Zuyder Zee Company. The ever-increasing deficiency in the Colonial Budget and the continual attacks upon the Government coffee-monopoly will probably lead to a total change in the adminis-

tration of the East Indian possessions of Holland.

#### THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

*Kölnische Zeitung, Cologne, Germany.*—A Frenchman has published a paper at Berlin, entitled "The Truth About Panama." That the author is really a Frenchman is sufficiently proven by his style, which shows that he thought in the French language and translated his thoughts into German. He writes to defend his countrymen against unjust attacks. As we cannot be accused of giving away to race-hatred in this case, we give a few sentences of the opening pages of the pamphlet: "I have learned to love the Germans during the long time which I have stayed in their country. They show honesty and thoroughness in all things to a degree which is not reached by my countrymen in these qualities. But I would free the French people from the accusation that they are identical with the crew of pirates which has been enabled to bring dishonor upon our nation by sailing under the colors of the noble Charles de Lesseps. The French Nation is honest, and will remain honest. Yet we will never know the full extent of roguery which has been practiced. Arton will not be found until the political spies on his track have obtained from him all his papers, by fair means or foul. The police do not want to find him because he has it in his power to bring the chief rogues to justice. When these proofs have been taken from him he will be taken and sentenced as a peace-offering to the Nation. But he will not be caught until the means to destroy the republican form of government have been taken from him."

*La Epoca (Liberal), Madrid, Spain.*—It appears to be impossible for the French Deputies to perform their duties honestly if any temptation is put in their way, as in this Panama business. It has already been contemplated to exclude in future from the Chambers all members of syndicates, all promoters of similar schemes.

#### BETHROTHAL OF THE DUKE OF LUXEMBOURG.

*Nieuws van den Dag (Conservative), Amsterdam, Holland.*—While the people of Luxembourg, who are for the most part Roman Catholics, rejoice in the betrothal of the Hereditary Grand Duke with the Princess of Braganza, the Germans are not very much pleased with it. The Conservative *Reichsbote*, a paper which is extensively read at Court, writes as follows: "It is presumed that the Duke has given his consent that any children which may be born to them shall be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. Thus the House of Orange will return to the Romish Church, unmindful that its founders fought, suffered, and died for the propagation of Protestantism."

#### THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

*Magdeburger Zeitung (Liberal), Germany.*—Sometimes it has been a good thing for us that our German thoroughness prevents all hasty action on the part of our legislators. But in this important matter all delay must be injurious. We cannot agree with those who think that the fate of the Bill is entirely in the hands of the Centre Party. If only the other great Parties would do their duty, then the Government will not be forced to obtain the means necessary to strengthen the Empire by making concessions to Rome. If the other Parties stand united, we need not fear that Romish attempts to rule in Germany will ever be successful. It is, however, pleasant to record the increase of meetings in favor of the Bill. May the patriotic citizens everywhere remember that upon our strength alone rests the safety of the Empire.

*L'Indépendance Belge (Liberal), Brussels.*—It is not quite clear why the Committee of the Reichstag has positively refused to advise the increase of the effective forces of the Empire.

The Committee ought to have advised the acceptance of one of the proposed amendments. It is said that two such amendments were handed in, one by M. Richter and the other by M. de Benningsen. Both reduced the new forces demanded to a sensible number. M. Richter's motion was rejected. M. Benningsen chose to withdraw his, expecting a like defeat. It is very curious that Chancellor von Caprivi defended his Bill in such energetic manner, and refused to listen to the reasonable propositions which were made to him. It seems almost as if the Government had made up its mind to encourage the opposition in their resistance, especially the Ultramontanes, who as yet will not vote without compensation. The worst is that this obstinacy of the Chancellor and the Minister of War has caused a waste of precious time. After three months of useless debating the matter stands just as before.

#### ROME AND THE FRENCH DEMOCRACY.

*Le Signal (Protestant), Paris.*—The [Roman] Church does not at all commit itself by seeking a closer relation with French Democracy. It is not "Papacy" which does so, but only the present Pope. There are three principal reasons for this: A historical cause, an economical cause, and a moral cause. The historical cause is the constant renewal of society. The peril which the Church incurred from the Republic has disappeared since the clergy have allied itself with the Pope, and the clergy had to do this because their old defenders, the aristocracy, have died out. The second cause is that democracy needs a moral force in its social and economical revolution. This force offers itself to the Democrats in the form of the Church, and they fancy it can be used entirely for their own ends in their struggle for supremacy. The moral cause is what we should like to call "Gambettism" or positivism. Science has become the idol of the present generation and has taken the place of sound moral philosophy. But the Church is willing to enrol science among its allies. All these things unite to bring about a lasting peace between French society and Rome. We have, however, a profound conviction that the former will become the dupe of the latter, although we are pleased to be told that neither French Democracy nor Young France intend to bow to the Pope's slipper.

#### THE ITALIAN LOTTERY.

*De Mail Courant (Conservative), Amsterdam, Holland.*—The Pope's Jubilee costs the Italian Government a pretty penny. It was to be expected that such a rare occurrence would be made use of by the Lotto-players. The two numbers which represent the age of the Pope and the years which he has been a bishop were played in every possible combination. The people jostled each other at the lottery-offices, and nearly every one played the "ambo" 50-83. And the incredible has happened—these numbers have won. Signor Grimaldi nevertheless pays his large debts without a pang. He knows that most of the money will return to him in the form of new stakes.

#### AFFAIRS IN HOLLAND.

First and foremost to-day stands the Universal Suffrage Question. The Government is determined to have this matter settled and threatens to dissolve the Chambers if no definite settlement can be arrived at during the present session.

The Liberals support Van Tak's Bill, which proposes to extend the right to vote to all male Hollanders above the age of twenty-one, provided they can read and write and have never been sentenced to states-prison. The arguments in favor of this Bill are neither new nor striking. The Conservatives show a great want of unity. Van Tak's Bill indeed finds as

little favor with them now as it did last year, but they do not stand as solidly against all extension of the franchise. Such anti-revolutionary members as Deputy Pierson are not altogether against a revision of the present law. This gentleman says in the *Standaard* (Anti-Revolutionary), Amsterdam:

I am not against Universal Suffrage, and would willingly extend the franchise even to women. I also think that orphans have a right to be represented through their guardians. But the simple qualifications demanded in the Van Tak motion do not seem to me sufficient to prove the ability of a voter to grasp questions of national interest.

*De Tijd* (Rotterdam) advocates extension of the franchise to all, but would give additional votes to property holders.

Edward van Hoffmann, the well-known writer and philosopher, has created some sensation by a scheme in which he adjusts the voting-power of each individual with great nicety. Thus one vote is to be given to a citizen at twenty-one, another at thirty-five, another at fifty-three years of age. An additional vote is to be given to a married man, because the cares of a family necessitate sober habits, and the means expended in keeping house contribute directly to national prosperity. Another vote is to be added for military service, because experience has proved that military men are more patriotic than others. High intellectual development should entitle to some influence in the legislation of the country. M. von Hoffmann would therefore reward men of letters, of science, and of learning, with an extra vote. In this way some individuals would hold as many as twelve votes. There is a good deal of common sense in all this," says the *Handelsblad*; "such a system would be more just to individual merit than the ordinary one-man-one-vote system. Nothing illustrates this better than the story told of an ex-President of the United States, a man who had served his country in many ways during a period of fifty years. He intended to cast his vote at some election, and had ordered his coach. Before entering it, however, he asked his colored coachman:

"Will you also vote to-day, Sam?"  
"Yes, sah!"  
"May I ask for whom?"  
"Certingly, sah, fo' Mr. X."  
"Well, you may unharness the horses. We can both remain at home, for I intended to vote for Y."

There is surely something wrong in a system which allows a common laborer who has just come of age and pays no taxes to neutralize the vote of a citizen of experience who has served his country in the highest capacity.

#### THE ZUYDER ZEE COMPANY.

The Zuyder Zee Company, which will be incorporated during the present session, does not seem to have all plain sailing. The failure of the Panama Company has made people extremely careful. Although it is now generally admitted that it is not impossible to shut off the bay by a dike, and thus reclaim the province from the ocean, yet engineers of note think that the estimates of the cost have been too low. Mr. Treslong advises to do the work gradually. The income from the reclaimed land, he thinks, would then pay interest upon the capital expended at an early date, and make a Dutch Panama impossible.

*De Mail Courant* says: The Royal Institute of Engineers and Professor Huet break another lance in favor of the project to lead the water of the Yssel through one large channel to the North Sea. This would make again a seaport of Amsterdam, in the true sense of the word. But the people seem to have lost all hope of ever regaining the trade which has been absorbed by Hamburg and Bremen since the establishment of the German Empire.

There are not wanting persons who strongly advocate a Customs Union with Germany, and only the fear that the national independence would be jeopardized prevents closer relations with the larger country.

#### CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

##### THE FRENCH-CANADIAN EXODUS.

*New York World*, March 26.—The French-Canadians continue coming over the border in great multitudes. There are nearly as many of them and their descendants in this country as there are in the French Province of Quebec. The immigrants are driven out of their native country by poverty. This movement does not necessarily mean annexation, for annexation cannot be accomplished without the consent of both sides. Canada cannot be taken in after the manner of the attempt recently made on the Sandwich Islands. Annexation would benefit the farmers of Quebec by opening the markets of this country to their agricultural products, but it would not make their soil more fruitful or inspire the people themselves to adopt modern and better modes of agriculture. It is yet to be determined, too, whether the Union wants a State dominated by the French sentiment and law of the 17th century and by a quasi-state church. The French Canadians become in time good citizens. When they first make their appearance in the States they are venal and easily and willingly become the tools of corrupt political bosses. In time, as their prosperity increases, they become more jealous and regardful of their rights and duties. They are industrious, sober, and frugal, admirable mechanics, and docile and skillful operatives in factories. There is no objection to their coming to this country; whether we want an independent State having the population of Quebec is, however, quite another question.

##### A TORY CONVERT FROM PROTECTION.

*Chicago Herald* March 25.—Canadian Protectionists are being sorely tried by dissenters in their ranks. Dalton McCarthy, M. P., hitherto a prominent member of the Tory party, has just struck terror to the hearts of the tariff thieves by attacking in Parliament the Protective system which he himself had supported for fifteen years. While deprecating an immediate return to Free Trade, he made an earnest appeal for a substantial reduction of duties upon all necessities, particularly on articles of farmer consumption. Speeches and resolutions were quoted to prove that not even the founders of the Canadian Protective tariff regarded such a policy as economically sound or as anything more than a temporary political expedient. The protected interests having long since reached the stage of combination for the purpose of extorting abnormal prices from consumers, Mr. McCarthy inquires whether it is not time to let these favored ones conduct their business without the aid of capital filched from the public. He thinks that if after fourteen years of pampering at the expense of the people an industry cannot continue upon its own merits it is proof positive that it ought not to exist at all. Trim and hedge as he will, the spirit and logic of this latest rebel in the tariff camp are those of Free Trade. His special plea for a preferential tariff upon British imports and the apparent desire to compromise with powerful interests which now cling to their privilege of robbing consumers as one of divine right are the mere wiles of the politician. These inconsistencies may well be overlooked and forgiven in a political leader who has the courage to stand apart from his partisan friends and denounce the Protective tariff as a blunder and a crime.

##### THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CANAL.

*St. Paul Globe*, March 23.—A number of American and Canadian capitalists have organized a company to build an immense canal from the great lakes to the Hudson river, thus to afford a corporate deep waterway from Montreal to New York City. A bill has just

been presented in the Dominion Parliament to incorporate the company in that country, and a bill is in the New York Legislature to incorporate it on this side. The territory through which the canal will run on this side the national line is all in New York, hence no charter need be asked of the United States. This looks like a deep-laid plan to head off the movement of the American lake shipping interests for a Government canal connecting the lakes with the Hudson river, and thus with the seaboard. The scheme would simply compel the ship companies to pay such tolls as the company saw fit to impose. That the lake boats should have free access to the seaboard through American territory is not a matter which concerns the Northwest alone, but of grave importance to the nation at large. With a free waterway these boats would convey to the seaboard, and many of them to Europe, one-third of the corn, small grain, and flour of the United States, at rates which would be a wholesome check upon the grasp of railway corporations. It would afford a European market for all this and the product of the industries of the West and Middle States of vast importance, and which could be built up in no other way. A toll system means simply a blockade to such a traffic. The Dominion owns all its canals, and they are free waterways to all Canadian ship-owners, and will ever be maintained as such. With a toll system on our side the Canadian ships would shut out our ships from the business of both countries.

##### PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

*New York Tribune*, March 26.—The progress of democratic reform in England is indicated by the passage of a resolution by the Commons in favor of compensating Members of Parliament for their legislative services. The resolution was introduced by a Radical, and was adopted by a vote of 276 to 229. The proposal to pay salaries to Members of Parliament will be bitterly denounced in England by those who are in sympathy with the old order. They will regard the innovation as an unerring indication of the intellectual and moral decadence of Parliament. "Trust the people!" exclaimed John Bright at the close of one of the finest speeches on reform legislation. That is the effective reply which Mr. Gladstone and the Radicals can make to Tory criticism over Parliamentary salaries. The present system of unsalaried representation favors wealth, rank, and social class. It discriminates against the masses, whose personal representatives cannot afford to sit in Parliament without receiving compensation for their time and service. The democracy reigns, but it does not govern. It will govern as well as reign when the seats at Westminster cease to be reserved for titled gentlemen and plutocrats of the middle class. That is the view which Radical England takes of the matter when it cries out: "Employ and pay the representatives of the people!" Traditions and precedents may be violated, but the English people will inevitably be more directly and adequately represented in a salaried Parliament than they are now at Westminster. Whoever has an abiding faith in popular government and representative institutions will welcome the change.

*New York Sun*, March 27.—The most generous proposal yet put forward, namely, Mr. Labouchere's, contemplates giving a British legislator only \$3.75 a day. Small as such a stipend may appear to the relatively overpaid lawmakers of the United States, it will suffice to revolutionize the character of the House of Commons. Followed, as it unquestionably will be, by an act throwing the cost of elections either on the constituencies or the imperial exchequer, it will for the first time in centuries make poor men throughout Great Britain entirely eligible to the national legislature. Heretofore, the small shopkeeper, the artisan, the mill hand, the agricultural laborer, who have been nominally enfranchised

by successive Reform acts, have been made electors, but not themselves eligible to office. Once let a stipend equaling or exceeding the average earnings of such hard-working men be paid to a member of Parliament, and the tremendous political and social significance of the measures giving to poor men a preponderance in the British electorate will become visible.

#### OBITUARY.

##### ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.

*Brooklyn Eagle*, March 25.—To sum him up would be as difficult as to carry the plus and minus functions of ideal algebra into applied arithmetic. To set forth all his qualities or all his typical actions would be a tabulation of paradoxes. His efficiency in journalism was due to his energy, fertility, and optimism. His errors in it were due to a want of training under severe authority, to an incapacity to perceive the relative values of issues and, we surmise, to an absolute destitution of that corrective sense of proportion which comes from imagination and humor. A managing editor could have got good work out of him; but no managing editor could be at his best under him. A city editor who could have turned him loose within the large but distinct limits of an "assignment" could have secured excellent results from him. But he was projected on journalism without experience either in its business or its other departments, and the wonder is that his success was so marked and his mistakes so easily discounted. A fine business habit, derived from the law and from the care of great properties, he had, and his paper and his associates profited by it. The new journalism of self-respecting, saving, and independent minds was distinctly forwarded by him. The disappearing journalism of Bohemianism, rum, debts, "levies," "strikes," and of periodical devices to flank perennial impecuniosity found no consideration at his hands. He was always just and he was generous when he desired to be on his paper. The desire was not infrequent. The political, religious, society, and home life of the man have become known through his newspaper life, for he was as communicative about himself as the world was curious about him. Toward the last his Republicanism was taking on the quality of an appreciation of the good which Grover Cleveland is minded to do to government in America, as well as a realization of the necessity of radical reforms within the opposition party. His adhesion to Presbyterianism was unquestionably as sincere as it was conspicuous.

##### KIRBY SMITH.

*New York Times*, March 29.—General Smith was the last survivor of the seven distinguished generals of the Confederate army, and the last of the list of full generals on both sides. He was appointed a brigadier in the Confederate army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and was badly wounded while leading his brigade into action at the first battle of Manassas. Made major-general in 1862, he was transferred to East Tennessee and placed in command of that department. Under General Bragg he led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky, and routed the Union forces at Richmond, in that State, advancing to Frankfort. Promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-General, he engaged in the battle at Perryville and Murfreesborough. He was then placed in command of the trans-Mississippi department, opposing General Banks in his Red River campaign and engaging in the battle of Jenkins Ferry. He was the last to surrender the forces under his command, May 25, 1865. After the war closed he became President of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, but in 1870 he found more congenial occupation as Chancellor of the University of Nashville, which five years later he resigned for the professorship he held at the time of his death.

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- Easton (Reginald), Miniature-Painter. W. P. Frith. R.A. *Mag. of Art*, April, 4 pp. Illus.
- Hayes (Rutherford B.), Personal Reminiscences of. Gov. W. McKinley, Jr. *Chautauquan*, April, 3 pp.
- Leech (John), The Home-Life of. Henry Silver. *Mag. of Art*, April, 6 pp. Illus.
- Mothers of Great Men. The Rev. J. H. Myers. *Chautauquan*, April, 4 pp.
- Selous (Frederick Courtenay).—Character Sketch. *Rev. of Revs.*, London, March, 14 pp. With Portraits.
- Tinworth (George) and His Work. *Meth. Mag.*, Toronto, April, 10 pp.
- Tolstoy (Count), The Wife of.—Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men. Mary Menschikoff. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, April. With Portrait.
- Vallejo (Gen. M. G.). Reminiscences of. Emily Browne Powell. *Harper's*, April, 3 pp. With Portrait.
- Whitman (Walt)—The Good Gray Poet. DeWitt C. Lockwood. *Californian*, April, 7½ pp. With Portraits. A biographical sketch.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

- Art (British), The National Gallery of, and Mr. Tate's Collection.—Its History. M. H. Spielmann. *Mag. of Art*, April, 5 pp. Illus.
- Art, The Festal Development of. Pres. David J. Hill. *Pop. Sc.*, April, 15 pp.
- Art, The Progress of, in New York. George Parsons Lathrop. *Harper's*, April, 12 pp.
- Autographs (My). J. H. Garnsey. *Lit. Northwest*, April, 8 pp. Examples of the autographs of distinguished persons.
- Colored Citizens (Our), Education of. Maud Wilder Goodwin. *Pop. Sc.*, April, 10 pp.
- Columbian Exposition (the), What the Publicity-Department Did for. W. Iglesias. *Lippincott's Mag.*, April, 6 pp.
- Columbus in Love. Complete Novel. George Alfred Townsend. *Lippincott's Mag.*, April, 92 pp. Illus.
- Correspondence, Teaching by. O. J. Thatcher. *University Extension*, March, 4 pp.
- Education, The Ultimate Aim of. Ethelbert D. Warfield LL.D. *Christian Thought*, April, 11 pp.
- Exposition (The First). May Bigelow Edmonds. *Californian*, April, 12 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the first International Exposition Opened in England, May 1, 1851.
- Greek in the English of Modern Science. Prof. F. A. March. *Chautauquan*, April, 4 pp.
- Japanese Actors and Dancing-Girls. H. E. Gregory-Flesher. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, March, 7 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Metal-Work (The Indian) at the Imperial Institute, Sir George Birdwood, K.C.S.I. *Mag. of Art*, April, 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Musicians (Pre-Columbian). J. J. Peatfield. *Californian*, April, 4 pp. Illus. Historical and descriptive.
- Napoleon, Portraits of. G. B. Morris. *Chaperone*, March, 4 pp. Illus.
- Odyssey (The) in Art. Eugene Parsons. *Chautauquan*, April, 9 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Poet (a), The Portrait of, "By Jacopa Palma (?) in the National Gallery. W. F. Dickes. *Mag. of Art*, April, 6 pp. Illus. This picture has caused much discussion.
- Ryman's Poems, Readings in. Albert S. Cook. *Mod. Language Notes*, March, 1½ pp.
- Spanish Drama. The Sentiment of Humor in Calderon's Theatre. A. W. Herdier. *Mod. Language Notes*, March, 3½ pp.
- Spanish Drama (The)—Miguel Sanchez, "El Divino." Hugo A. Renner. *Mod. Language Notes*, March, 7 pp.
- University of Chicago. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. *Cosmop.*, April, 11 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Virgil and the Twelfth-Century Poets. J. S. Tunison, of the New York Tribune. *Denison Quar.*, April, 9 pp.
- World's Fair (the), Eccentric Features of. John C. Eastman. *Chautauquan*, April, 2½ pp.

## POLITICAL.

- Ballot-Reform. Richard H. McDonald, Jr. *Californian*, April, 3½ pp. Various plans for ballot-reform.
- Democracy and City Government. Edwin A. Curley. *Cosmop.*, April, 7 pp.
- Hawaii, The Late Revolution in. *Californian*, April, 9 pp. With Map. Descriptive.
- Hawaiian Annexation (the), The History of. James O'Meara. *Californian*, April, 5 pp.
- Hawaiian Islands (the), Our Commercial Relations with. F. R. Clow. *Jour. Polit. Economy*, March, 4 pp.

- Silver-Coinage, Shall We Have? Ex-Gov. Lionel L. Sheldon. *Californian*, April, 7 pp. In favor of free coinage.
- Silver, Free Coinage of. Francis A. Walker. *Jour. Polit. Economy*, March, 15½ pp. General discussion of the question. Against free coinage.
- RELIGIOUS.
- Christianity, Divinity of, Seen by Its Effects. The Rev. J. H. Potter. *Christian Thought*. April, 6 pp.
- Druidism. The Rev. A. H. McKinney, Ph.D. *Christian Thought*, April, 13 pp. Historical of Druidism as a religion.
- Gospel (The Fourth): An Outline for the Study of Its Higher Criticism. Prof. A. W. Anthony. *Biblical World*, March, 4 pp.
- Irreligious Tendencies of Our Institutions of Learning. G. M. Peters. *Denison Quar.*, April, 16 pp.
- Lent Among the Mahometans. Frank G. Carpenter. *Cosmop.*, April, 10 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Material (the), The Spirituality of. The Rev. Geo. D. Herron. *Christian Thought*, April, 5 pp.
- Negro (the), Religious Characteristics of. W. H. Thomas. *A. M. E. Church Rev.*, April, 14 pp.
- Old Testament (the), Why Use? E. C. Ray, D.D. *Christian Thought*, April, 7 pp.
- Protestant Missionary Efforts—and We! The Rev. J. R. Slattery. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, April, 5 pp. Presents a contrast not favorable to the Roman Catholic Church.
- Quaker-Spiritualist Revival in Russia. A Report on Neo-Stundism. By a Russian Persecutor. *Rev. of Revs.*, London, March, 4 pp.
- Sister (a) of Charity, The Life of. James, Cardinal Gibbons. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, April.
- Spies (the), The Story of: A Study in Biblical Criticism. Prof. P. A. Nordell, D.D. *Biblical World*, March, 16 pp.
- Theological Instruction in Switzerland. II.—Zurich. The Rev. P. W. Snyder. *Biblical World*, March, 5 pp.
- Toleration, A Plea for. The Rev. W. I. Shaw, LL.D. *Meth. Mag.*, Toronto, April, 10 pp.
- SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.
- Cholera-Outlook in '93. Albert Schneider, M. D. *Lit. Northwest*, April, 4 pp.
- Electricity. Annie L. Y. Orff. *Chaperone*, March, 14 pp. Illus. How it is obtained, practical applications, etc.
- Imagination, The Government of. Prof. M. J. Cramer, D.D. *Christian Thought*, April, 11 pp.
- Medicine, The Past and Future of. William Dudley Foulke. *Lit. Northwest*, April, 7 pp.
- Medicine and Superstition (Indian). Elaine Goodale Eastman. *Lit. Northwest*, April, 3 pp.
- Mining, Scientific Phases of. Albert Williams, Jr. *Chautauquan*, April, 5 pp.
- Omega: The Last Days of the World. Camille Flammarion. *Cosmop.*, April, 23 pp. Illus. Treats of the possibility of the destruction of the world by contact with planets, comets, etc.
- Palestine, Excavation in, The Present and Possibilities of. Charles F. Kent, Ph.D. *Biblical World*, March, 5½ pp.
- Palestine, Recent Discoveries in. Abbé Vigouroux. *Am. Eccles. Rev.*, April, 9 pp.
- Psychology (Comparative), The Scope and Methods of. II. Prof. C. L. Herrick. *Denison Quar.*, April, 7 pp.
- Science and the Colleges. Pres. David Starr Jordan. *Pop. Sc.*, April, 13 pp.
- Sewage, Contamination of Water from. W. C. Davies, M.D. *Denison Quar.*, April, 12 pp.
- Wright (Prof. G. F.) and His Critics. Prof. R. W. Claypole, B.A., D.S., etc. *Pop. Sc.*, April, 17 pp. Deals with the controversy occasioned by the appearance of Prof. Wright's book "Man and the Glacial Age."
- SOCIOLOGICAL.
- Berliners. Friedrich Spielhagen. *Cosmop.*, April, 13 pp. Illus. Descriptive of life in Berlin.
- Charity, The Administration of. The Principle and Chief Dangers of. Bernard Bosanquet. *Int. Jour. Ethics*, April, 13 pp.
- Chinatown, San Francisco. *Chaperone*, April, 8½ pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Crisis of 1890. Max Wirth. *Jour. Polit. Economy*, March, 21½ pp. Causes of the crisis of 1890, which convulsed the money-markets of London and Berlin.
- Duelling among German Students. A. A. Macdonald. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, March, 6 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Economics at Berlin and Vienna. H. R. Seager. *Jour. Polit. Economy*, March, 26 pp. Schools of Economics, etc.
- Ethics and Economics, The Relation Between. J. S. MacKenzie. *Int. Jour. Ethics*, April, 27 pp.
- Ethics (The) of an Eternal Being. Thomas Davidson. *Int. Jour. Ethics*, April, 15 pp. Presents a very high ethical code.
- Farmer (the), Discontent of. Edward W. Bemis. *Jour. Polit. Economy*, March, 20½ pp. After a general discussion of the question the writer concludes "that much of the relative decline in farm-population and farm-wealth is an inevitable accompaniment of advancing prices and social well-being."
- Freedom; Its Relation to the Proof of Determinism. Sidney E. Mezes. *Int. Jour. Ethics*, April, 16 pp. This paper is an attempt to prove the reality of human freedom.
- UNCLASSIFIED.
- Freemasonry in the United States. The Rev. Thomas Hughes, S.J. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, April, 17 pp. Anti-Masonic?
- Japan, The Population of. Ernest W. Clement. *Jour. Polit. Economy*, March, 2 pp.
- Labor, The Organization of. Gen. Master-Workman Powderly. *Chautauquan*, April, 5 pp.
- Ladies (Unmarried). R. Vashon Rogers. *Green Bag*, March, 6 pp. The laws in relation to the "Spinster."
- Liquor-Traffic (the), The Pulpit and. C. H. Payne. D.D., LL.D. *Christian Thought*, April, 9 pp. This paper demands a united Church against a united Liquor-traffic.
- Regency (the), The Women of. L. D. Ventura. *Lit. Northwest*, April, 4½ pp.
- Reform Within the Limits of Existing Law. W. M. Salter. *Int. Jour. Ethics*, April, 15 pp.
- Self-Development and Self-Surrender. Mrs. Sophie Bryant. *Int. Jour. Ethics*, April, 15 pp. Discusses self-development as an end of conduct, and self-surrender as necessary means to the realization of that end.
- Shanghai Pilgrimage (A). Alethe L. Craig. *Chautauquan*, April, 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive of life in Shanghai.
- Taxation, The Current System of, Some Evils in. Prof. R. S. Colwell, D.D. *Denison Quar.*, April, 6 pp.
- Washington Society. II. Intimate. Henry Louis Nelson. *Harper's*, April, 9 pp. Illus. Social Life in the more exclusive sets of the Capital.

## GERMAN.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Anna Amalia* of Weimar. Ludwig Geiger. *Die Nation*, Berlin, March, 3 pp. Biographical, and indicating Goethe's relation to her.
- Bernhardi (Theodor von), From the Diary of, (1847-1857). I. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, March, 14 pp.
- Bornemann (Wilhelm). Heinrich Pröhle. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, March, 2 pp.
- Charles, King of Roumania, From the Life of. XIV. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, March, 12 pp.
- Herwegh (Georg), A Poet of Freedom. Th. Ebner. *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, March, 9 pp. A literary sketch.
- Homberger (Heinrich). Hermann Grimm. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, March, 2 pp.
- Spiroza Benedict (Baruch), 1632 to 1677. Joseph Strauss. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, March, 12 pp.
- Sullivan (Arthur). Emil Bohn. *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, March, 6 pp. Biographical sketch of the well-known English composer.
- Wagner (Richard), In Commemoration of. Richard Wolfgang. *Die Nation*, Berlin, March, 1 p.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Berlin, Musical Life in. Carl Krebs. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, Feb., 9 pp.
- "Double I" (The) in Recent French Literature. Edmond Roisset. *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, March, 12 pp. "Double moi" corresponding to the English "double ego."
- Goethe's Last Love. K. Heinemann. *Die Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, March, 2 pp.
- Literature (Recent), Review of. Theodor von Sosnowsky. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, March, 5 pp.
- Monuments (Ancient), Wandering of. Paul Habbel. *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, March, 12 pp. Treats the spoliation of Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy of their art treasures by the archaeologists, as somewhat different from the spoliations of Goths and Turks.
- Music. Heinrich Welti. *Die Nation*, Berlin, March, 1 p.
- Philosophic Literature (Recent). *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, March, 2 pp. Discusses half a dozen recent works.
- Photography from Air-Balloons. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, March, 1 p.
- Piemont. Historical Ode by Giosuè Carducci, Valerie Matthes. *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, March, 5 pp. Rendered in German verse.

## Books of the Week.

## AMERICAN.

- Character-Building, The Secret of. From a Scientific Point of View. John B. De Motte, A.M., Ph.D., S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. Cloth, Illus., \$1.
- Children of Destiny. Molly Elliot Seawell. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50c.
- Church (The), in the Roman Empire, A.D. 64-170. With Chapters of Later Christian History in Asia Minor. Prof. W. H. Ramsey, of the University of Aberdeen, and Mansfield, Oxford. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, with Maps, \$2.50.
- Colonial Doorways (Through). Anne H. Wharton, J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, \$1.25. The social and domestic life of Colonial and Revolutionary times.
- Constantinople, An Idle Woman in. The Diary of, Francis Elliot. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, with Plan and Illustrations, \$3.50.
- Drama (The). Addresses by Henry Irving. Tait, Sons, & Co. Cloth, \$1.25. Edition de Luxe, limited to 300 copies, signed by Henry Irving. \$5.00.
- Froebel Letters. With Explanatory Notes and Additional Matter. Arnold H. Heinemann. Lee & Shepard. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Greece, Excursions in, to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Charles Diehl. B. Westermann & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$2.00. A popular account of recent excavations.
- Harlequin Opal (The). Fergus Hume. Rand, McNally & Co., New York and Chicago. Hf. Morocco, \$1.50. Adventures of four Englishmen in search of a marvelous opal.
- History, The Political Value of. W. E. H. Leckey, LL.D., D.C.L. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth.
- Italian Independence, The Dawn of; Italy from the Congress of Vienna, 1814, to the Fall of Venice, 1849. William R. Thayer. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. 2 vols. Cloth, \$4.
- Jesus Christ, The Divinity of. By the Editors of The Andover Review. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.
- Last Sentence (The). Maxwell Gray, Author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland." Tait, Sons, & Co. Cloth.
- Lavengro: The Scholar—The Priest—The Gypsy. George Barrow. With a Specially Written Introduction by Theodore Watts. Ward, Lock, Bowden, & Co. Cloth, 75¢.
- Man (The) in the Book. Henry Schell Lobinger. Christian Pub. Co., St. Louis. Cloth, \$1.50. Sets forth the Christ of the Scriptures.

Master-Builder (The). A Play in Three Acts. From the Norwegian of Henrik Ibsen. Tait, Sons, & Co. Cloth, \$1. This is Ibsen's latest work.

Millennial Faith (The First). The Church Faith in Its First One Thousand Years. By the Author of *Not on Calvary*. Saalfeld & Fitch. Cloth, 50c.

Patagonia, Idle Days in. C. H. Hudson. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$4.

Physical Training, Natural Method of: Making Muscle and Reducing Flesh Without Dieting or Apparatus. Edwin Checkley. W. C. Bryant. Cloth, \$1.50.

Plymouth Pulpit Sermons (The Original). Henry Ward Beecher. From Stenographic Notes by T. J. Ellinwood. Vol. I.—Sept., 1868, March, 1869. Vol. II.—March to Sept., 1869. Fords, Howard, & Hulbert. 8 vols. Cloth, \$12.50. Orders received for sets only.

Poet (The) and the Man. Recollections and Appreciations of James Russell Lowell. With Biography and Portrait. Francis H. Underwood, LL.D. Lee & Shepard, Boston. Cloth, \$1.

Presbyterian Missions. Ashbel Green, D.D., LL.D. With Supplementary Notes by John C. Lowrie. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. Large-Paper Edition, Limited to 300 Copies, \$2.

Psychic Phenomena, The Law of. A Working Hypothesis for the Systematic Study of Hypnotism, Spiritualism, Mental Therapeutics, etc. Thomson Jay Hudson. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.50.

Son (The)—(André Comélys). Paul Bourget. Waverley Co. Paper, 50c.

Tacitus—Germania and Agricola. Edited by A. G. Hopkins, of Hamilton College. Leach, Shewell, & Sanborn. Cloth, \$1. College Text-Book.

Three Roads to a Commission in the United States Army. Lieut. W. P. Burnham, Sixth U. S. Infantry. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth. The three Chapters set forth how Commission is obtained. I. From the United States Military Academy; II. From the Ranks of the Regular Army; III. From Civil Life.

Tillylossy Scandal, A New Novel. By J. M. Barrie. Lovell, Coryell, & Co. Cloth, \$1. A story of Scottish peasant life.

Tsars (the) and the Russians, The Empire of. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Member of the Institute of France. Translated, with Annotations from the Third French Edition, 3 Parts. Part I. The Country and Its Inhabitants. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$3.

Victorian Age of English Literature. Mrs. Oliphant. Tait, Sons, & Co., 2 vols. Cloth. History of English Literature, also an analysis of the character and writings of fully 300 eminent writers from Macaulay to the death of Tennyson.

disputes holds its first session in Paris .... M. Challemel-Lacour is elected a member of the French Academy, succeeding Ernest Renan. .... The Allan Line Steamer *Pomeranian* puts into Halifax with a broken piston-rod, the steamer *Belgenland* having refused to tow her to port.

Friday, March 24.

Later intelligence shows that the damage done by the Mississippi Valley tornado was very great; several lives were lost, and in Kelly, Miss., 500 persons are homeless; the tornado also caused much damage in Indiana. .... It is announced that Sir Julian Pauncefote's rank will be raised from Minister to Ambassador. .... The Saxton Anti-Poolroom Bill is made a special order for Wednesday in the New York Senate. .... In New York City, Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, editor and proprietor of the *Mail and Express*, dies suddenly at his home from the effects of ether administered preliminarily to a medical examination. .... The Aldine Club gives a dinner in honor of Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

An earthquake in Colombia causes loss of life and considerable destruction of property. .... The Lancashire cotton-spinners and their operatives reach an agreement by which work will be resumed on Monday. .... The Duke of Bedford dies of heart disease. .... Details are given of the suicide at Monte Carlo of the Americans, Weill and Robb. .... Ernest Carnot, son of the President of France, denounces as false the published statement that he had received Panama money.

Saturday, March 25.

It is announced that the French Minister at Washington will be raised to the rank of Ambassador. .... The Governor of Arkansas issues a requisition for Frank Hickey, a prisoner in Butte, Mont., accused of being the assassin John M. Clayton. .... Judge Billings, at New Orleans, decides that the ordering of the big strike in that city in November was unlawful. .... Governor Flower signs the Bill for State care of the insane. .... The presidents of the Chicago roads meet and agree on World's Fair rates. .... In New York City, a testimonial dinner is given to Daniel H. Burnham, Director of Works at the World's Fair. .... German Immigrants on *La Touraine*, from Havre, are subjected to rigid inspection, and their baggage is fumigated. .... The first anniversary reception of the Students' Movement is held. .... A lockout of clothing-cutters is begun. .... Colonel Weber, Commissioner of Immigration, having resigned, receives notice to turn over the office to Gen. O'Beirne, Assistant Commissioner.

Minister Durham reports a decisive battle in Hayti, and that the insurgent troops have crossed the frontier. .... King Humbert narrowly escapes a stone thrown at him by a religious fanatic in Rome, who is arrested. .... Herr Brandes, the German correspondent who stated that Ernest Carnot had received Panama money, is expelled from France. .... Rector Ahlwardt continues to make charges of corruption against German officials.

Sunday, March 26.

The cruiser *New York* returns to Cramp's shipyard, having proved herself the fastest armored vessel afloat. .... It is said, that "Mike" McDonald, the noted gambler, is to manage Carter H. Harrison's campaign for Mayor of Chicago. .... It is said that sixty-seven Chinese were illegally landed at Portland, Oregon, from the steamer *Haytien Republic*. .... In New York City, a mass-meeting of rejoicing over Mr. Gladstone's Home-Rule measure is held.

The Paris police capture the Anarchist Mathieu, supposed to have acted with Ravachol in the dynamite explosions. .... The International Socialist Congress is appointed to be held in Zurich in August. .... King Humbert's assailant is pronounced insane.

Monday, March 27.

The Senate receives from the President the nomination of S. E. Morss, of Indiana, to be Consul-General at Paris, and the following Consuls; George F. Parker, Birmingham; G. W. Chancellor, Havre; Allan B. Morse, Glasgow; also William H. Seaman, to be United States District Judge, and others; the nominations of John E. Risley and others are confirmed. .... The supplemental Croton Watershed Bill prepared by the Academy of Medicine is introduced in the New York Senate. .... A reception and dinner are given to ex-Senator Dawes in Boston.

Mr. Balfour's motion for a vote of censure of the Government is defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of forty seven. .... M. Challemel-Lacour is elected President of the French Senate. .... The Count of Paris issues a manifesto to the Monarchist committees throughout France.

Tuesday, March 28.

In the Senate, the reorganization resolution is presented; the nomination of George D. Dillard, as Consul-General at Guayaquil is received. .... Exercises in memory of General Husted are held in the Chamber of the State Senate at Albany. .... Governor Flower renominates Mr. Preston, Superintendent of the Banking Department. .... Twenty men are reported killed in a battle between Choctaw Indians. .... General E. Kirby Smith, the last of the Confederate generals, dies at Sewanee, Tenn. .... In New York City, the funeral of Colonel Elliott F. Shepard takes place. .... The site for the new City Hall is selected in City Hall Park; it takes in the old City Hall and practically incloses the Court-House. .... Dr. Joseph H. Seamer, a prominent German, is appointed Commissioner of Immigration.

Herr Brandes, the German correspondent expelled from France, is attacked by a mob while on his way to the railway station. .... Mr. Gladstone receives several deputations opposed to the Home-Rule Bill.

## Current Events.

Wednesday, March 22.

The Senate receives a number of nominations from the President, among which are Horace H. Lurton, to be Judge of the Sixth Judicial District; John S. Seymour, to be Commissioner of Patents; Silas W. Lamoreaux, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office; and William H. Sims, to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior. .... The New York Assembly passes the amended Personal Registration Bill and the World's Fair Appropriation Bill. .... Bills against trusts and for the appointment of a commission to fix the price of coal are introduced in the Senate. .... Eli Saulsbury, ex-United States Senator dies at his home in Delaware. .... A successful test of armor-plate for the warship *Texas* takes place at Bethlehem, Penn.

The State funeral of Jules Ferry, late President of the French Senate, takes place at the Luxembourg in Paris. .... Rector Ahlwardt's charges of corruption against Bismarck and other German officials are declared groundless by the investigating committee; an exciting debate follows the report. .... The Italian Government introduces Bills providing for the reorganization of banks of issue. .... The Oxford crew wins the University boat-race on the Thames by two and one-half lengths, in 18:47, the fastest time on record.

Thursday, March 23.

The Senate confirms seven Presidential appointments, among which are Theodore Runyon, Minister to Germany; Edward B. Whitney, Assistant Attorney-General, and Ernest P. Baldwin, First Auditor of the Treasury. .... The Republicans in caucus determine to oppose reorganization of the Senate. .... Governor Flower signs the Webster-Croton Watershed Bill and the World's Fair Appropriation Bill. .... A hearing is given in Albany on the Anti-Poolroom Bills. .... A terrible tornado sweeps the Mississippi Valley; several towns reported destroyed. .... At the investigation of the State Insane Asylum, Poughkeepsie, ex-Assemblyman Mase, one of the managers, admits extravagance, but says there has been no dishonesty. .... The taking of evidence in the case of the Lake Shore engineers, who refused to handle Ann Arbor cars, is closed at Toledo. .... News is received of the gallant rescue in a storm at sea of the crews of two disabled schooners by the crews of the American steamer *Pennsylvania* and the British steamer *Borderer*, respectively. .... Carlyle W. Harris, sentenced to death for the murder of Helen Potts, is taken to Sing Sing.

In the French Chamber, on a motion favoring dissolution, the Government is sustained, 314 to 300. .... The Court of Arbitration on the Bering Sea

"It will be the English people's Word Book."—THEO. W. HUNT, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at Princeton.

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**A Thorough and Helpful Treatment of Synonyms — The Appendix Under a Single Alphabet — What Names of Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, etc., Will Be Given in the Tables of the Standard — So Impressed By Its New Features and Editorial Staff, He Subscribed at Once — More Practical Than "The Century."**

[NOTE.—Definitions which appear from time to time in these columns, are covered by the copyright of the Standard Dictionary. These definitions have not passed their final revision.]

The treatment of synonyms in the Standard will be a characteristic of the Dictionary. The idea will be to bring out the finer, nicer distinctions of words, especially with reference to correct, established usage at the present day. To do this in the most helpful way, synonymous words will be treated, as far as possible, in groups, to which the individual words will be duly referred, so that by turning to the key-word, the reader will have all the terms, with their proper discriminations before the eye at once. This will be found much more helpful than the fragmentary method often followed. A sample of this method is the following treatment of INSANITY (the definition which will be given in the Dictionary being here omitted):

**Synonyms,** aberration, alienation, craziness, delirium, dementia, derangement, frenzy, hallucination, lunacy, madness, mania, monomania. *Insanity, craziness, derangement, lunacy and madness* are general terms; of these *insanity* is the most exact and comprehensive, including, in its widest sense, all morbid conditions of mind; but, in the more frequent restricted sense, including only such forms of mental disorder as are persistent. *Craziness* is a vague, popular term for any sort of disordered mental action, or for conduct suggesting it. *Lunacy* originally denoted intermittent *insanity*, supposed to be dependent on the changes of the moon (L. *luna*); the term is now applied in general and in legal use to any form of mental unsoundness, except idioey, but chiefly to *insanity* of a mild type. *Madness* is the old, popular term, now less common, for *insanity* in its widest sense, but with suggestion of excitement akin to *mania*; we speak of melancholy *madness* when it is regarded as very deep and intense. In the derived sense, *lunacy* denotes what is insanely foolish, *madness* what is insanely desperate. *Derangement* is commonly thought of as one of the slighter forms of mental disorder, and likely to be curable; hence the word is a common euphemism for *insanity* of any type. *Delirium* is always temporary, and is characterized by incoherence of thought, with a tendency to wildness and perhaps *frenzy*; *delirium* is specifically the *insanity* of disease, as in acute fevers, or of intoxication from the use of alcohol, opium, etc. *Dementia* is a general weakening of the mental powers by age or disease, resulting in imbecility; it is specifically applied to senile *insanity*, dotage. *Aberration* is eccentricity of mental action, due to an abnormal state of the perceptive faculties, and is manifested by error in the perceptions and

rambling thought; *alienation* is unnatural strangeness of mental action, with loss of control over the movements of the mind. *Hallucination* is the apparent perception of that which does not exist or is not present to the senses; as the seeing of specters and reptiles in *delirium tremens*. *Monomania* is mental derangement as to one subject or object, while one is sane as to all else. *Frenzy* is raving and furious *insanity*, especially as manifested in paroxysms of fury suddenly arising and subsiding; *mania* is a more persistent form of frantic excitement, generally characterized by *hallucination*. Compare synonyms for *idioey*. *Antonyms*, clearness, common sense, intelligence, lucidity, mental soundness, rationality, reason, sanity, sense, sound reason, sound sense, soundness of mind.

#### AN APPENDIX READILY CONSULTED.

"I take the liberty to suggest that you put in the Standard a Biographical Dictionary. I believe that it can be done with advantage to yourselves. Even if nothing but birthplace, family, and dates are given it will be useful."

"E. P. PENDLETON.  
FORT MCINTOSH, TEXAS."

The Standard will contain an extensive Appendix, in which, under a single alphabet, will appear the important geographic and biographic names, also prominent names in fiction, pseudonyms, etc. The proper spelling and pronunciation of each will be given, with brief description. The Appendix is being prepared by Dr. Titus Munson Coan. This fact, however, must not be lost sight of—a dictionary and cyclopedia are essentially different one from the other. It is the chief function of a dictionary to spell and pronounce words and tell their derivation and meaning. We are also endeavoring to keep in mind that description is one thing and definition another. It is comparatively easy to fill many volumes with interesting cyclopedic matter, but as the Standard is to be a single-volume Dictionary and to contain scores of thousands of words not to be found in any other single-volume work, we must confine ourselves closely to definite work.

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